

NOV 26 1963

9

KOREA TODAY

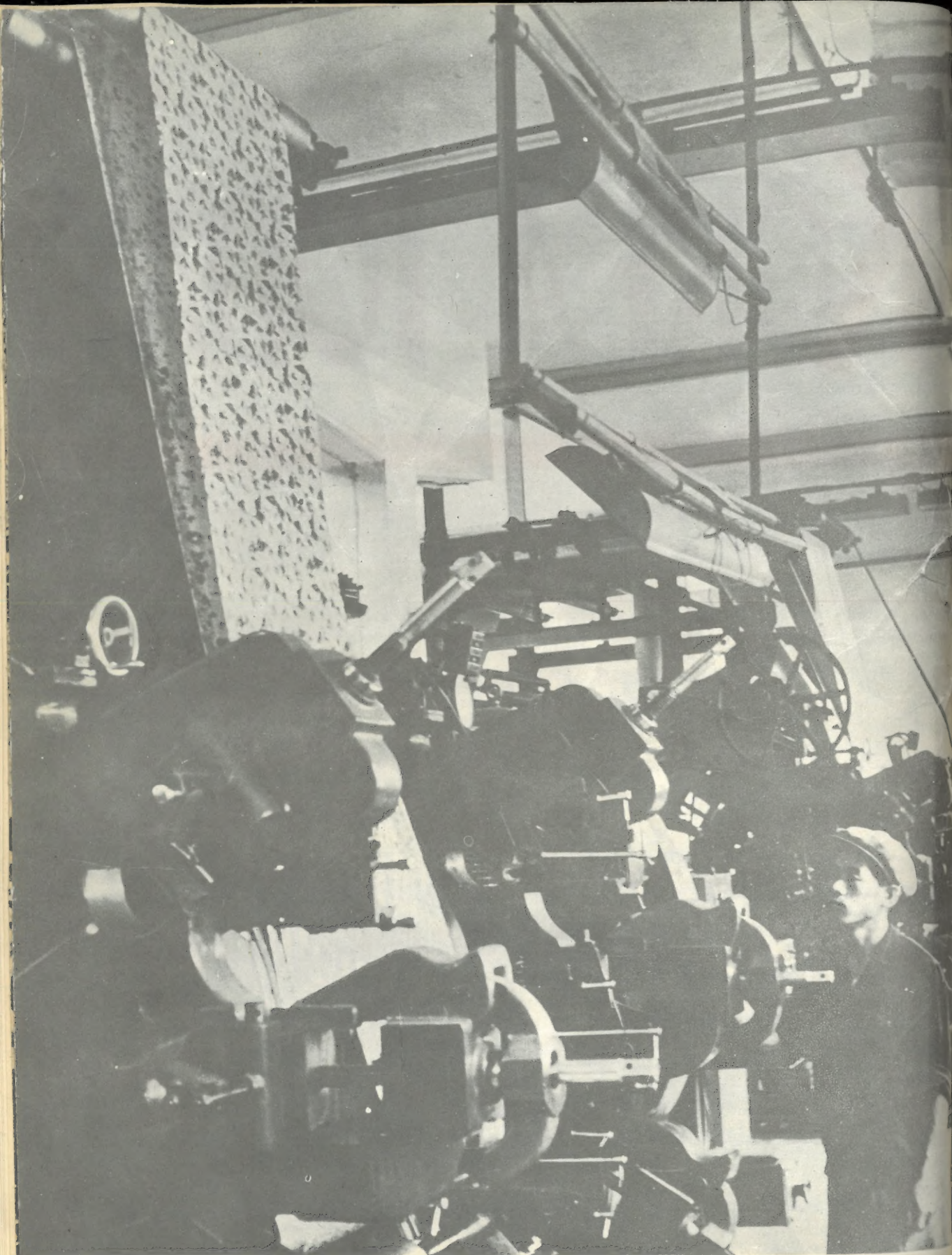
NO. 88

1963

**THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL
POWER**

**BUILDING OF AN INDEPENDENT
NATIONAL ECONOMY**

**INDEPENDENT REUNIFICATION—
OUR BASIC PRINCIPLE**



Part of the Dyeing Shop of the Pyongyang Textile Mill

KOREA TODAY

No. 9 (88)

1963

MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING
HOUSE

Pyongyang

IN THIS ISSUE:

The People's Political Power . . .	4
Great Korea-China Friendship and Unity	7
Invincible Friendship Between the Korean and Vietnamese Peoples	10
Building of an Independent National Economy	13
Independent Reunification—Our Basic Principle	20
Warm, Compatriotic Hands of Relief	22
Dukchun Automobile Plant . . .	24
Shinuijoo—a Light Industrial City	26
Development of a County . . .	29
Story of a Deputy	35
Chechangtzu Survived All Trials	37
From "Red Records" of Chullima Workteams	42
Traitorous Nature of the South Ko- rean Puppet Regime	44
Anti-American Spirit Growing Among the South Korean Peo- ple	47
Right to Learning Ensured . . .	49
Free Medical Service	52
My Life—Past and Present . . .	54
Kenya People on the Road to In- dependence	56
The Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the March	57
No Unemployment or Begging in North Korea	58
My Impressions on East Africa (contd.)	59
Shin Keum Dan Again Improves World Record	61



Korean painting "On the Occasion of a Holiday"
by Lee Hyun Bok

BACK COVER: A scenic view
of Mt. Keumgang

THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL POWER

On September 9 the Korean people greet amidst profound joy and excitement the fifteenth anniversary of the birth of their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On the occasion they look back upon the immortal achievements and successes their people's power has scored in the struggle for building up a new society.

The Korean people struggled heroically for nearly half a century for the independence and liberation of their country and for sovereignty.

The best sons and daughters of Korea waged fifteen years of bloody armed struggle for the sole cause of restoring their country and regaining people's liberty braving indescribable difficulties in the darkest days of the Japanese imperialist rule.

Eventually, our country was liberated from the yoke of Japanese colonialist rule on August 15, 1945, and our people entered upon the road of creating a new life rejoicing over their liberation. Our people, inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions of the people's revolutionary government in the partisan base areas won with blood by the Anti-Japanese Partisans in the thirties, have established the people's power in their fatherland.

However, our people's struggle for the complete independence and democratic development of their country had to go through a bitter trial due to the U.S. occupation of South Korea. From the first days of their landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, suppressing the people's struggle for a democratic, independent country, employed colonial enslavement policies.

They set up a reactionary puppet regime

by lining up landlords, comprador capitalists, national traitors, pro-American lackeys with a view to perpetuating the division of Korea and the split of the nation.

Faced with this situation, it was the most urgent problem for our people to take decisive measures for saving the country. Our people recognised it as the decisive nation-saving measure to rally all the patriotic, democratic forces throughout North and South Korea, found the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and launch a struggle for the country's reunification under the banner of the Republic.

Thus, on September 9, 1948, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded through general elections held by patriotic political parties, social organisations, progressive-minded personages, broad sections of democratic forces throughout the whole Korea.

The founding of the Republic was an epoch-making event of great historical significance in our people's cause for an independent state. It was a new, great victory in our people's struggle for the country's reunification and independence and was a crushing blow to the U.S. imperialists who forced the nation's split upon the Korean people and who were pursuing a colonial policy. Moreover, the founding of the Republic was a demonstration of the indomitable spirit of the Korean people for building up a united, independent state, and it was a manifestation of the strength and abilities of the Korean people who were fully ready to establish their own government and run it.

The Democratic People's Republic of

Korea was the first people's state to come into existence in Asia after World War II, and it inspired greatly the national-liberation struggles of the world's oppressed peoples for freedom and independence and contributed much to strengthening world peace and the socialist forces.

Although it has been only fifteen years since its foundation, our Republic has clearly demonstrated its invincible vitality and superiority.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the most democratic, people's state established by the people themselves solely to serve the people.

In our country sovereign power rests with the people.

The power organs at all levels of our country are composed of genuine representatives of the people including workers and peasants. Not a single landlord, capitalist, or a bureaucrat, who can never represent the people's will, can be found in our power organs. This means that our state power is the most solid form of power with its roots deep in the working people.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people's power, as the executer of the line and policies of the Party, always relies upon the masses of the people in shaping its policies, and champions the people's interests and serves the people.

At the same time, our people's power ensures democracy for the absolute majority of the people while depriving a handful of the people's enemy of political rights. Democracy in our society is not for traitors to the people but for the entire labouring masses including workers and farmers. Hence, the absolute majority of the people enjoy equal rights to elect and to be elected, the rights to work and rest, the right to education, the freedom of scientific, artistic and creative activities, the freedoms of speech and the press.

Under our social system, there exists every condition for the broad masses of the people to take part in the state and social activities while all social causes that could hamper a free development of individuality have been eliminated. Under our system, therefore, the unlimited creative wisdom and talents of the masses of the people are fully and extensively developed.

Sons and daughters of the workers and the peasants who had been poverty-stricken and maltreated in the past are today able leaders of the state and society, managers and engineers of factories and enterprises, doctors and professors, talented artists and masters of sports, and public workers. Our society never evaluates a man in terms of his position or property. He is valued by society, loved and respected by the people as much as he makes contributions to the state and society. Indeed, our people's political power has translated into reality the century-old hopes and aspirations of our people and is the creator of the people's freedom and happiness.

Our people's power organs organised and mobilised the entire people to wage a heroic struggle against the foreign armed aggressors and won a historic victory in the three-year Korean war, the war forced upon the Korean people by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs.

The U.S. imperialists who wanted to subjugate North Korea at a stroke suffered an ignominious defeat in the Korean war with their military and political prestige falling to the ground. The historic victory won by our people in the war demonstrated the invincible might of our state-social system and clearly showed how great the might of the people who holds power is and that no force on earth can defeat it.

The people's power completed victoriously the socialist transformation of economy in town and country and firmly established a progressive social system in the northern part of the country providing the people with a good place to live and work in.

Our country has been turned into an advanced socialist industrial-agricultural country from a backward agricultural one.

In North Korea powerful heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core has been created; there already exist the foundations for socialist industrialisation; now the country is in the midst of socialist industrialization.

We have successfully solved the agricultural and peasant problem, one of the most difficult problems in socialist construction.

Electrification and irrigation have been completed in the main in our countryside where the large-scale socialist collective economy rules. Our countryside is being

turned into an advanced socialist one where machines do farming and chemicals weeding.

Thanks to the powerful support of industry and to the material and technical forces created in the countryside, our agricultural production, as in the fields, of industry, is making a steady and constant advance in accordance with the laws of socialist economy.

In spite of the fact that we spent more than ten years on the war and the rehabilitation of the devastated economy, we could create the firm foundations of an independent national economy in such a short period. This has been a precious fruit that our people have won under the sagacious leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. They dashed ahead in the spirit of "Chullima" to carry through the Party policies as they wished to turn their once backward country into an advanced one even one day sooner. Indeed they demonstrated an extraordinary revolutionary enthusiasm under the people's power and socialist system.

As our economy made rapid progress under the people's power, changes took place also in the mental and cultural life of the people.

Thanks to the constant solicitude of the people's power our country has witnessed the enforcement of compulsory secondary education, first of its kind in the East. And it is expected that a system of compulsory nine-year technical education will come into force in the near future. Today our country counts 8,957 schools at all levels, 97 higher educational institutions included, with a total enrolment of 2,640,000 or one fourth of the population.

The field of science has also scored glittering successes. Our people once far behind the world technical civilisation have speedily raised their cultural and technical levels under their own state power since liberation.

Our scientists, technicians and workers have completed the research into vinalon, succeeded in solving the problem of gasifying anthracite, and in making an electronic computer. Particularly the discovery of the substance of *Kyungrak* made an outstanding contribution to the development of modern biology and medicine.

Together with this, the long-established cultural traditions inherited by our people

are in full bloom in our era. Our national art has achieved high fame on the world's stage as a "golden art" and a "diamond art."

Our people's material and cultural life has also improved markedly.

In the past our people were haunted by poverty and anxieties. But in today's society of ours, worries about food and clothing, about job, about schooling—constant worries about how to live became a thing of the past. Now our people are thinking only how to improve their life further, materially and culturally.

Overseas Korean nationals who once had left home deprived of means of living keep coming back to their prospering homeland.

Today the international position of our country has been consolidated as never before.

Our country has established friendly relations of co-operation with all the socialist countries on the principles of equality, independence, mutual benefit, mutual respect, and mutual help.

At the same time, on the basis of the principle of peaceful co-existence among states with different social systems, our country has established friendly relations with independent countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and is maintaining economic and cultural intercourse with them.

Today our country as a proud independent state has entered the international arena, and is making contributions to the sacred struggle for world peace and security.

Our people boundlessly love their prospering fatherland and derive limitless strength from its prosperity and development.

The prosperity and development of our Republic inspires and encourages the South Korean compatriots who are groaning under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The U.S. colonial rule for the past eighteen years has brought the South Korean people nothing but starvation, poverty, abolition of political rights, and misery. With its economic bankruptcy and political chaos South Korea has been turned literally into a "prison" for the people. The South Ko-

(Continued on page 19.)



Comrade Choi Yong Kun in a friendly conversation with Chairman Mao

GREAT KOREA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP AND UNITY

ON June 5-23 Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Member of the Political Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of Comrade Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

President Choi Yong Kun was accompanied on the visit by Comrade Li Hyo Soon, Member of the Presidium of the

Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Member of the Political Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kang Heui Won, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman

of the People's Committee of the City of Pyongyang; Comrade Hwang Jang Yup, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Deputy Director of a department under the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

During the visit, President Choi Yong Kun and his party toured Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Changchun and Shenyang, and everywhere they were accorded a warm welcome by the Chinese people.

On June 8, a mass rally was held in Peking to welcome President Choi Yong Kun, more than 100,000 Peking citizens attending. The warm friendship of the Chinese people towards the Korean people prevailed throughout the rally. People of Peking poured into the meeting place carrying placards which had such inscriptions as "Long Live Premier Kim Il Sung!" "Warm

Welcome to Our Distinguished Korean Guests!" "Long Live Friendship and Solidarity of the Peoples of the Socialist Camp!" Every face spoke of the joy of welcoming his closest friends. The rally demonstrated the unbreakable friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China.

On June 16, Comrade Choi Yong Kun and his party called on Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and held a friendly conversation.

During the visit, President Choi Yong Kun and Chairman Liu Shao-chi held cordial and friendly talks on the question of further consolidating and developing the relations of friendship, unity, mutual assistance and cooperation between the two Parties and the two countries and on important questions concerning the current

Peking citizens warmly welcoming their guests from Korea



international situation and the international communist movement. A Joint Statement was issued on June 23 on the results of the talks.

In the Joint Statement Chairman Liu Shao-chi spoke highly of the great successes that the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung had attained in socialist construction by applying creatively the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the practice of the Korean revolution. He also stressed that the Korean people had built the foundation of an independent national economy holding high the banner of their general line for socialist construction—the Chullima movement—and unswervingly pursuing the policy of self-reliance. Indeed the policy of the Korean Workers' Party of building socialism on the principle of self-reliance is a brilliant embodiment of the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people which combines patriotism and internationalism.

President Choi Yong Kun warmly praised the great achievements of the Chinese people who, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, had heroically smashed the vile schemes of the enemies of all shades at home and abroad, successfully overcome the temporary difficulties caused by the successive serious natural calamities in recent years, brought about a general improvement in all fields of the national economy, and provided a more firm and solid basis for their industry and agriculture.

He also emphasized that the Chinese Communist Party, holding high the three red banners—the general line for socialist construction, the big leap forward and the people's commune—was confidently leading the Chinese people to victory in socialist construction.

Also manifested in the Joint Statement were the full support of the Chinese Government and people to the consistent stand and reasonable proposals of the Korean Government for the peaceful reunification of Korea and to the just and patriotic struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys; and the wholehearted support of the Korean Government to the just struggle of the Chinese people for the liberation of Taiwan and to China's

consistent stand for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

Today the general international situation is highly favourable to the revolutionary forces of the world and unfavourable to the reactionary forces of imperialism. The socialist camp has grown more powerful. The national democratic revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America have developed to an unprecedented high. In the capitalist countries the working people are intensifying their struggle against domination by capital and for democratic rights.

Under the circumstances, the Joint Statement elucidated the two Parties' lofty stand of proletarian internationalism for fighting more resolutely against imperialism and extending active support and encouragement to the national-liberation struggles of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the revolutionary struggles of the working class of the capitalist countries.

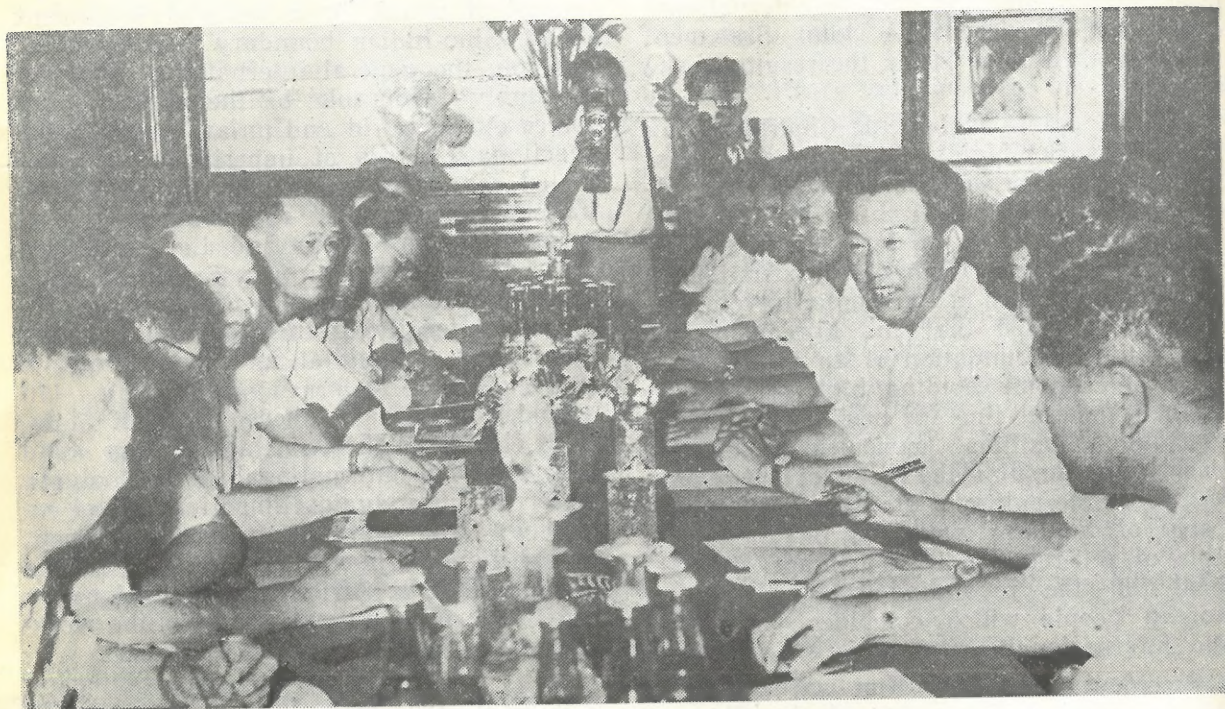
At the same time the Joint Statement reaffirmed the firm determination of the peoples of Korea and China to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism, resolutely oppose imperialists, modern revisionists, and opportunists of all shades, and be faithful to the last to their revolutionary duties before the international communist movement.

Indeed, the visit of Comrade Choi Yong Kun to China and its results demonstrate the indestructible friendship and solidarity of the peoples of Korea and China cemented with blood, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the protracted common struggle against foreign aggressors and in the struggle for socialist construction in their countries. Moreover, they have greatly contributed to strengthening and developing the friendship and solidarity.

The recent visit of President Choi Yong Kun to China and its results also have greatly contributed to strengthening and developing the solidarity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement, and to the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Asia and the world.

At the same time, all this is a telling

(Continued on page 12.)



Talks were held in Hanoi on June 21 between the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

INVINCIBLE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE KOREAN AND VIETNAMESE PEOPLES

BETWEEN June 19 and 28 a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea paid a friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam at the invitation of Truon Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The four-member delegation was led by

Comrade Pak Keum Chul, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Member of the Political Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

During its stay in Vietnam the delegation toured Hanoi, the capital, and many

other cities as well as several factories, agricultural co-operatives, government offices, and cultural establishments.

The delegation offered congratulations to the Vietnamese people who, under the leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party headed by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, were successfully pushing ahead with socialist construction, and conveyed to them the greetings of friendship of the Korean people.

Leaders of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the National Assembly and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam received our delegation with cordial hospitality, and the entire Vietnamese people accorded a most enthusiastic and friendly welcome to our delegation wherever they went.

On June 23, our delegation attended a mass rally in Hanoi which was held to welcome the Korean delegation and mark the "Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea."

The mass rally, from beginning to end, was permeated with the feelings of unbreakable unity, solidarity, and friendship between the peoples of Korea and Vietnam who had supported and helped each other

in their struggle for the freedom and independence of their countries and who, shoulder to shoulder, were resolutely fighting their common enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Comrade Ton Quang Phiet, Chairman of the Vietnam Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and General Secretary of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, addressed the rally. In his speech, expressing his heartfelt congratulations to the Korean people, who, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, were registering great successes in the country's peaceful reunification and socialist construction, and expressing bitter hatred at the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, he stressed:

"The Vietnamese people cherish deep affection for the Korean people and will always remain dear brothers and loyal comrades-in-arms to the Korean people, and will continue to support the Korean people fervently in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists."

Comrade Pak Keum Chul in his address emphasized that the Korean people who were

Hanoi citizens warmly welcome the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country



enjoying warm and unanimous support of the brotherly Vietnamese people and the people of the whole world would surely drive out the aggressive American troops from South Korea and realize the reunification of Korea relying on their own strength. Expressing the Korean people's resolute support to the just struggle of the South Vietnamese people and the entire Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, Comrade Pak Keum Chul stressed:

"The friendship between the Korean and Vietnamese peoples which has been formed in the flames of the revolutionary struggle and is based firmly on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is a friendship which no force can break, and which will last forever, overcoming any and every stern trial."

The warm welcome to our delegation and the deep friendship between the Korean and Vietnamese peoples were also to be noted when our delegation visited Hong-gai and Haiphong, and when they were at the Nam Dinh Textile Mill and the Vietnamese-Korean Friendship Agricultural Co-operative. In Hong-gai people extended enthusiastic welcome to our delegation. They exploded crackers and danced. Particularly, at the Nam Dinh Textile Mill which had established friendly relations with the Pyongyang Textile Mill of our country, the workers, upon learning of the forthcoming visit of the delegation of the Korean people to their factory, made quick preparations to welcome it. Then there were lectures and discussions on Korea.

In Haiphong, an industrial and port city of Vietnam, the citizens, despite the sultry weather, lined the entire route along which our delegation motored.

Talks were held between the delegation of our Supreme People's Assembly and the Standing Committee of the Vietnam National Assembly. And frank and cordial conversations were held between our delegation and the Vietnamese leaders on experiences in socialist construction in the northern parts of the two countries and in the struggle for the countries' reunification, and other questions of mutual interest. All this deepened further mutual understanding and trust between the Parties and peoples of the two countries, strengthening further the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples who are struggling under the same banner.

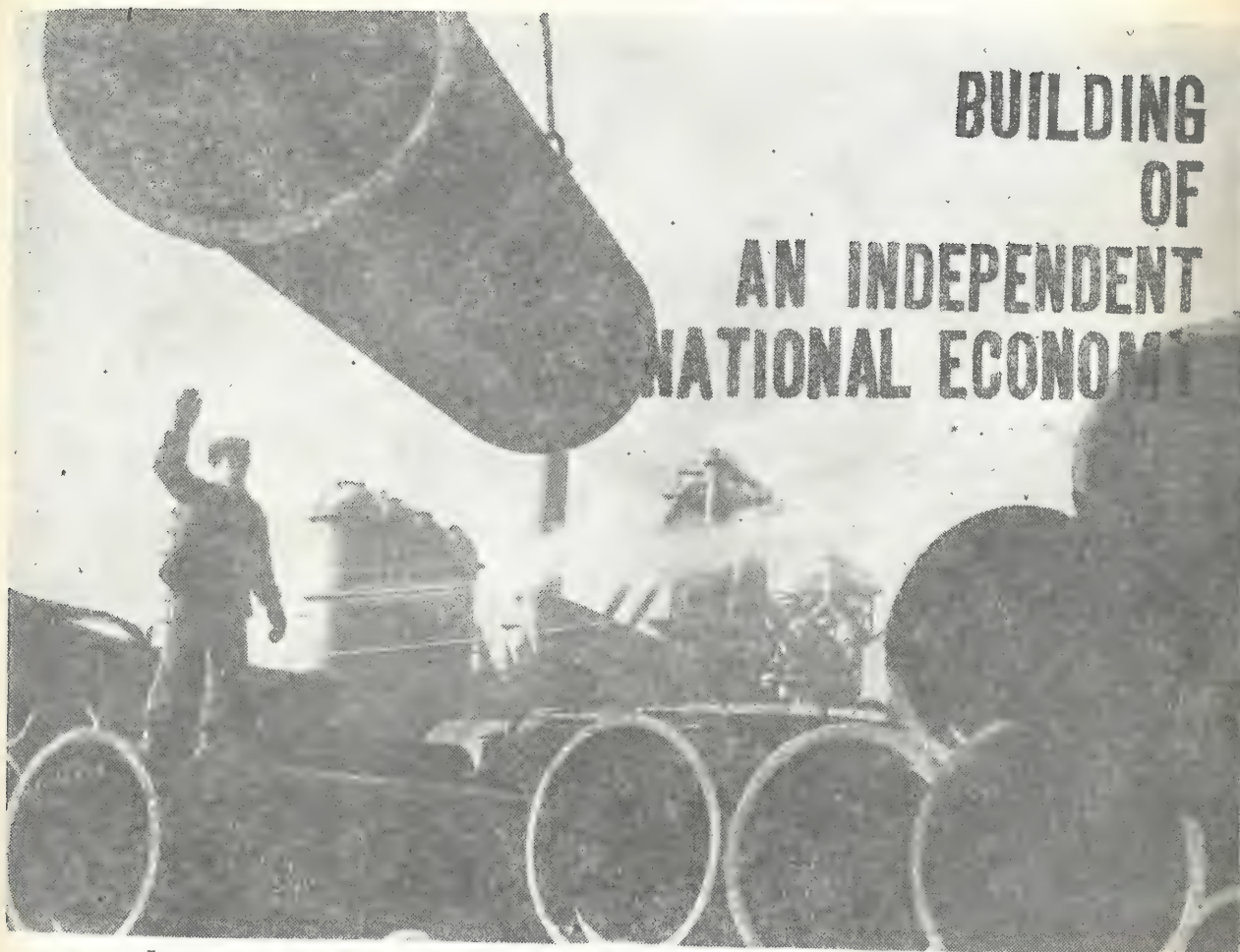
The recent visit of the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country to Vietnam has made a great contribution to the further development of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples. And it has been a precious contribution to the strengthening of solidarity of the socialist camp.

The invincible friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Vietnam will be strengthened further in the struggle for building socialism and unifying their countries, and in their common struggle for safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism, protecting peace and security in Asia and the world and opposing imperialism.

(Continued from page 9.)

blow to the U.S.-led imperialists and world reactionaries of all shades who are frantically trying to undermine the unity of the socialist camp and weaken its might, and are bent on schemes for aggression and war.

The Korean people will further consolidate the friendship and unity with the fraternal Chinese people, help and rely on each other in the common revolutionary cause, and march together forever without wavering in any and every storm.



BUILDING OF AN INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY

Large-sized pipes are turned out in quantities at the Hwanghai Iron Works

The Korean people have achieved a great victory in building an independent national economy which assumes great importance in the struggle for freedom and independence of the fatherland and socialist construction in the country.

Having completely done away with the backwardness and colonial oneness in the national economy, having rehabilitated the war-ravaged national economy, and having rebuilt and expanded the national economy, our country has now become a developed socialist industrial-agricultural one with a firm basis of independent national economy.

These achievements are attributable to the implementation and successful realization of the consistent line of the Workers' Party of Korea for building an independent national economy.

In the line of the Workers' Party of Korea for building an independent national economy is embodied

the communist, revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Self-reliance is the principle the Korean communists have firmly adhered to since the thirties when they waged armed struggle against Japanese imperialism. It signifies the unflagging revolutionary spirit with which the Korean communists lived at any place where there were water, grass and trees and carried on victorious fight against the enemy.

Armed with this revolutionary spirit, our people have displayed unyielding spirit of fighting to the finish for victory through twists and turns, exerted creative efforts to make for themselves all that they need and, free from indolence, conceit and vacillation, made uninterrupted innovation and continued advance. As a result, an independent national economy has been built.

Building of an independent national economy

New steel shop of the Sungjin Steel Works

occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists after liberation added to the difficulty of the economic situation of the country.

Before liberation, heavy industry of our country produced only some of the raw materials and half-finished goods for the Japanese imperialists; manufacturing industries including machine-building industry were very insignificant.

In 1944, machine-building and metal-working industries made up only 1.6 per cent of the total industrial output value. Even simple machines could not be produced. Light industry was also backward.

In the pre-liberation year of 1944, output of fabrics per head of the population was only 14 cm and 61.1 per cent of the food industry and 83.2 per cent of the textile industry were distributed in South Korea.

U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea caused the territorial division, artificially separating the North from the agricultural South. As a result, in North Korea food problem became acute. Under these conditions, it was a pressing, important task to build an independent economy for national economic construction and for meeting the demands of the people's living.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, therefore, pointed out as far back as 1947 when in our country the period of transition to socialism had just begun:

"It is essential for the building of a democratic state to lay the foundation of an independent national economy. For the building of the foundation of an independent economy it is required to develop and improve the national economy, for without an independent economy we can neither become independent, nor build a state, nor live."

For the smooth supply of heavy and light industrial goods and farm produce needed for the

in our country was aimed at meeting in the main the domestic demands for means of production and consumer goods with home-made goods.

It is essential for the successful building of socialism and communism to have an independent national economy capable of producing enough to meet domestic needs. For the demands of socialist construction for means of production and consumer goods must be met, in the first place, by relying firmly on the economic foundations of one's own country.

In our country which had taken over a very backward economy, a legacy of the protracted Japanese imperialist colonial rule, it was inconceivable to ensure independent development of the country without meeting in the main the demands for the means of production and consumer goods with home-made products.

In the days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, our country's economy remained very backward. And territorial division owing to the

country's economic construction and improvement of the people's living, it is necessary to achieve many-sided development of the branches of the national economy for the production of a wide range of goods. In order to carry on reproduction without hitch, furthermore, it is necessary to set up an integral economic system under which different branches of the national economy are organically interlinked in production, build a solid raw material base at home for healthy extended reproduction and equip all branches with up-to-date technique.

When provided with such an independent structure, the national economy can turn the domestic potentialities to the best account, speedily develop the productive forces, steadily improve the people's living and further reinforce the might of the nation.

Moreover, the problem of building an independent national economy was raised as a more urgent one, in view of the nation's supreme revolutionary task of achieving peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves. Under the conditions in which South Korea is occupied by the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, building of an independent national economy was urgently demanded, for, without building one, it would be impossible to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea, nor would it be possible to achieve the country's reunification by the Koreans themselves, to rehabilitate the South Korean economy and relieve the South Korean people from poverty after the country's reunification.

Building of an independent national economy is a correct step for hastening the victory of the revolution with our own forces. It is also correct from the standpoint of strengthening the co-operation with fraternal countries and making contributions to the international communist movement. Only by building an independent national economy, can we mutually fill economic needs among fraternal countries on the principles of proletarian internationalism, complete equality and mutual benefit, more effectively carry on co-operation and division of labour with these

countries and contribute to strengthening the might of the socialist camp.

It means fortifying the eastern outpost of the socialist camp and thus greatly contributing to strengthening the socialist camp as a whole to build a solid independent national economy so as to successfully carry forward the revolution in our country, a country standing at the eastern outpost of the socialist camp and standing face to face with U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction.

Proceeding from this necessity, the Workers' Party of Korea worked out and implemented the basic line of economic construction in the post-war period, the line of priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

The basic line of the economic construction proved the only correct way of building the foundation of an independent national economy in the shortest space of time and, at the same time, speedily improving the people's living. Implementation of this line provided a guarantee for accelerating the building of an independent national economy in conformity with the situation prevailing at home.

The Party correctly carried out the tasks of

Excavators are turned out at the Ragwon Machine Plant



building the basis of an independent national economy while implementing the basic line of economic construction in the post-war period.

To lay a foundation of independent national economy our Party regarded as the first and foremost task the liquidation of colonial one-sidedness and technical backwardness of the country's economy. And at the same time great attention was directed to establishing a mighty heavy industrial base with the machine-building industry as its core, to building up a light industrial base, to developing a diversified agriculture, and to the question of ensuring a close inter-relation between various fields of production.

In the economic construction the Party has exerted much efforts to build firm raw-material and fuel-power bases through active exploitation of the country's resources. Here, the Party saw to it that the economy developed with our own resources, and that our country turned out what we lacked and made abundant what we were short of through the rational use of the existing resources of the country.

While creating the material basis for the construction of an independent national economy, our Party also has paid great concern to the training

of technical cadres, and reared a great number of technical and economic personnel in a short space of time.

And in developing such economy production was mainly directed first of all to supplying the home markets, and to setting up economic branches capable of meeting the country's needs for the means of production and consumer goods. Efforts were concentrated primarily on building an economic foundation capable of developing the country's economy and of improving the people's living on our own strength.

That the Party correctly defined the stages of economic rehabilitation and construction, and that the Party took firm grasp of the main link in its activities in keeping with the immediate tasks of each stage and period as well as with the actual possibilities, made it possible to build an independent national economy in a correct order, using the resources of the country in a most reasonable way.

Under the difficult conditions after the war, the Party appropriated a large fund to the rehabilitation and expansion of the heavy industrial base, the foundation of a self-sufficient national economy.

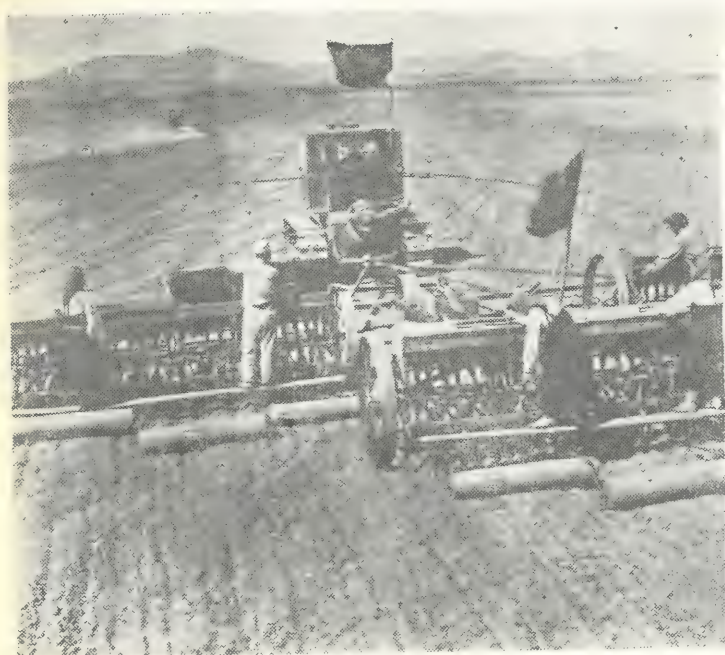
Thanks to the wise leadership of the Party and to the extraordinary labour zeal of the working people a foundation of an independent national economy was built in the main during the Three-Year Plan (1954-1956) period and it was consolidated in the period of the Five-Year Plan.

As a result of the rapid increase in industrial output, in 1960 the ratio between industry and agriculture in the total output value was 71 to 29. Thus the leading role of industry in the national economy enhanced considerably.

Our agriculture too has developed into a diversified one that can not only supply food grain but feed the industry with various raw materials.

With the implementation of the Party's measures for the further development of the mining industry, for the greater production of raw materials for pro-

Mechanization is briskly going on in the countryside



cessing, and for producing those raw materials which are insufficient in our country by artificial processes, our industry is now developing on firm raw material bases of its own.

In the meantime the ranks of the national technical cadres have swelled to over 183,000 and all the modern factories and enterprises are being run proficiently by our technicians and specialists.

The great vitality of the Party's line on building an independent national economy was manifested in the unparalleled speed of development of our national economy. In the postwar period between 1954 and 1960, the gross value of industrial output increased at a fast speed, an average of 39 per cent annually. In 1961 our industry produced more goods than it did in 10 years from 1946 to 1955 after the country's liberation.

Particularly, those industrial branches of great importance in the economic construction which had been backward in the past developed rapidly.

In the period of 1954-1960, the machine-building industry and metal-working industry increased 15-fold.

During the same period the output of the textile industry increased 7 times. In 1962 its output reached 250 million metres of fabrics, an increase of 37 per cent as against that in 1961.

In the field of agriculture, too, many successes were registered. The grain yield kept increasing. It was 1,890,000 tons in 1946; 2,320,000 tons in 1953; 3,803,000 tons in 1960; 4,830,000 tons in 1961; and 5,000,000 tons in 1962.

With the foundation of an independent national economy, it became possible for us to carry out successfully the technical reconstruction with homemade materials, machinery and equipment, thereby ensuring a high speed in the economic construction.

Since the foundation of the independent national economy was laid in the main during the period of the Three-Year Plan, the technical reconstruction was pushed ahead during the Five-Year Plan period relying on our own economic base. Moreover, industrial output and agricultural produce jumped by leaps and bounds.

Today we, relying on our own heavy industry, in particular the mighty machine-building industry, can erect large modern enterprises including power stations, metallurgical plants and chemical factories with homemade machines and equipment, and at the same time speed up the all-round technical revolution.



Generator shop of the Daian Electric Appliances Factory

Our people have constructed a great number of large-scale factories and mills relying on their own economic foundation: blast furnace No. 1 and blast furnace No. 2 with an annual capacity of 250,000 tons respectively of the Hwanghai Iron Works; electric furnace shop with an annual capacity of 200,000 tons of steel and iron rod shop with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons of the Kangsun Steel Works; the vinyl chloride

factory with an annual capacity of 6,000 tons; and the vinalon factory with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons.

And now we are in a position to tackle ably the huge tasks arising in the all-round technical revolution.

It was because our heavy industry, the machine-building industry in particular, produced in great quantities tractors, lorries, motors, pumps, and various kinds of chemical equipment that we could ensure the balanced development of industry and agriculture and solve the question of raw materials for the light industry.

If we had been shortsighted and clung to "profits" and "the question of production cost," and failed to develop the machine-building industry, we could not have attained such successes as we see today in irrigation, electrification and mechanization of agriculture and in producing chemical fibres. Nor could the national economy have made a speedy and balanced advancement.

The foundation of the independent national economy made it possible to increase the production of consumer goods and improve the people's living rapidly.

Today in our country the people's needs are satisfied with home-produced goods, and the hard problem of food has been solved. Our country has material and technical foundations for making the people's life more plentiful.

As seen above, because of the great vitality of the line of the Workers' Party of Korea of

building an independent national economy, all the measures taken for socialist construction were successfully carried out, and our country, once a backward colonial country, could march on towards a high eminence of socialism in a short space of time.

The success we have achieved in building an independent national economy in the northern part of the country provides an extremely favourable condition for our people who are struggling for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The powerful base of independent national economy built in the northern part clearly demonstrated to the South Korean people which road the Korean people should take and which social system could ensure the independent development of the nation and serve the welfare of the nation. And it has also inspired the South Korean people more vigorously to the country-saving struggle against U.S. imperialism.

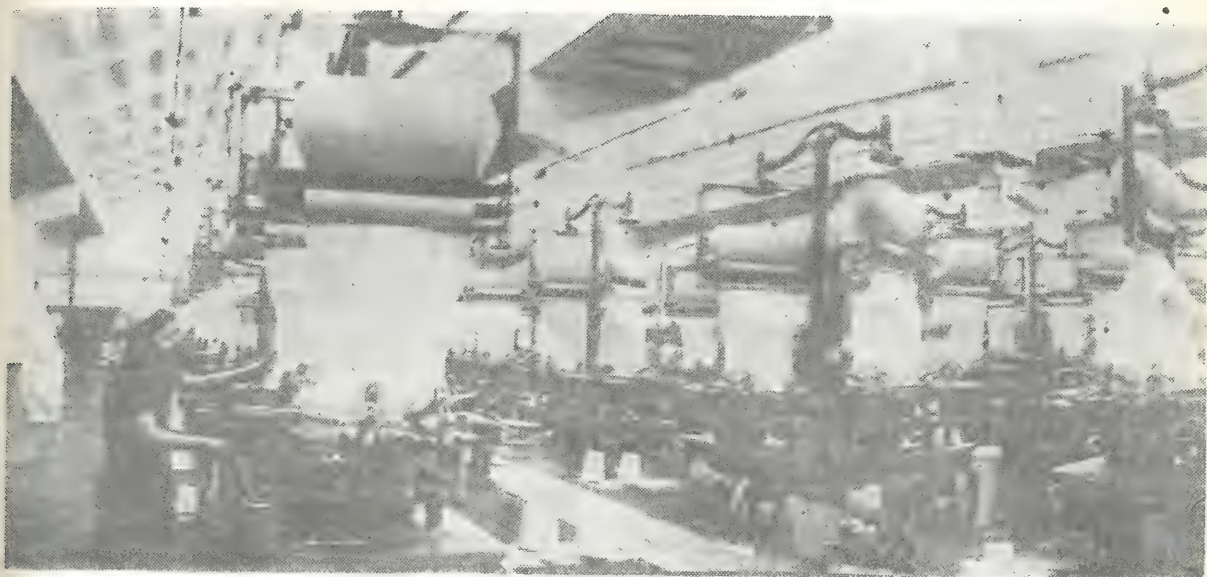
Building of the firm foundation of the independent national economy has made it possible to develop our co-operation with the fraternal countries.

In the course of building the independent national economy foreign trade has made rapid progress.

The gross volume of foreign trade increased 4.4 times in the period of 1954-1960, and export increased 4.9 times. With the development of independent national economy the composition of



The Pyongyang Block-making Yard



Knitted goods shop of the Pyongyang Textile Mill

foreign trade has undergone a great change. More finished goods are being exported and their varieties too have been further expanded.

The strong base of independent national economy built in our country has reinforced the bastion of socialism in the East. It also has made a great contribution to strengthening further political and economic might of the socialist camp and to the international communist movement.

All this attests to the correctness and great vitality of our Party's line on building an independent national economy.

Now our people are confronted with the tasks of the Seven-Year Plan, the grand programme of socialist construction in the northern part of the country. The plan is aimed at building a unified, independent and strong Korea and at

ensuring the happy future for the Korean people. It is our task to turn our country into an advanced socialist industrial country by fulfilling the plan.

In the implementation of the Seven-Year Plan the Party is calling for the establishment of an independent industrial system and a highly diversified agriculture, and acceleration of socialist construction by carrying through the line on building an independent national economy, on the principle of self-reliance.

Our people will carry through this correct line of the Party relying on the foundation of the independent national economy so as to win still brighter successes in the struggle for the country's industrialization and for the rapid improvement of the people's living.

(Continued from page 6.)

rean people have the alternative of rising up to fight and win or sitting waiting for death.

Among the South Korean people the voice: "Reunification is the only way out" is becoming louder, and they see their happy future in the prosperity and development of the D.P.R.K. It is a boundless inspiration to them. The U.S. imperialists, the

obstacle to Korea's reunification, will surely be driven out by the united force of the Korean people and Korea will surely be unified.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoys the absolute support and love of the entire Korean people. It is their true fatherland.

The might of our people united as one man under the banner of the D.P.R.K. is invincible.

INDEPENDENT REUNIFICATION— OUR BASIC PRINCIPLE

JUNG RO SIK

It is a common knowledge that any nation devoid of sovereignty can do nothing of its own free will. It is also due to the fact that the sovereignty of the South Korean people has been trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialist aggressors that they are leading a wretched life of non-rights and poverty today.

To speak of the question of the country's unification, it would have been solved long ago if the South Korean people, like the people in the North, had been able to exercise their free will holding their sovereignty in their own hands.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have invariably advocated the principle of solving the question of unifying the country by the Korean people themselves.

Reaffirming the consistent stand and line of the Workers' Party and the Government of the D.P.R.K. in his historic speech at the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"The question of unification of Korea is the internal affairs of the Korean people, and it can be settled by no one but Koreans themselves. What justification have foreign countries for interfering in the domestic affairs of Korea, and how can they possibly settle the internal affairs of our nation? To attain the unification of the country by relying on outside forces is an illusion, it is to leave the whole of Korea to imperialist aggression."

This principle that the question of the reunification of Korea must be solved by the Korean people themselves is based on the fact that masters of Korea are the Korean people and on the

principle of self-determination that every nation should determine its own destiny without any outside interference.

The question of unifying Korea is one of eliminating the artificial barriers that have divided the nation into two parts—the nation with one long history and one tradition—and of recovering the political, economic and cultural ties, and national unity. It follows, therefore, that reunification of Korea is an internal affair to be settled among the Koreans themselves. Accordingly, the right to have any say in solving the question of unifying Korea belongs only to the Korean people. Moreover, it is their duty.

No one can violate this right of the Korean people. To do so is a grave crime and aggressive act against their sovereignty.

Therefore, it is a serious aggressive act of wantonly encroaching upon the sovereignty of the Korean people for the U.S. aggressors who occupy South Korea to bring the Korean question illegally before the U.N. and cook up unlawful "resolutions" every year by invoking their voting machine with a view to perpetuating the division of Korea and turning it into their colony.

As to the U.N., it has no right nor authority whatsoever, to discuss or interfere in the internal affairs of Korea in the light of its primary mission and of the fact that it is one of the belligerents in the Korean war.

As long as imperialism exists on the earth and it commits aggression against other countries, national sovereignty cannot be secured easily.

National sovereignty must be won and protected through struggle.

Should any nation, abandoning the principle of national independence, leave its own internal

affairs to an outside force, it will inevitably be subordinated to the outside force and will be chained to the fate of colonial slavery.

Eloquent proofs of this are the bitter life the Korean people suffered in the past as a people without a country under Japanese colonialist rule and the present miserable plight of the South Korean people under the U.S. imperialist occupation.

Following the liberation the people in the North took state power into their own hands and forged ahead along the road of development with their own strength.

The northern part of the country does not act at any outsider's instruction or order but solves all questions on its own discretion in the interest of the nation and in the common interest of the people the world over.

After the liberation the North Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea started to lay a powerful revolutionary democratic base in the northern part of the country to create conditions for the country's reunification by the Korean people themselves. Thus a firm material and spiritual base has been built for the country's reunification.

The revolutionary forces built up in the northern part of the country have grown into a decisive force in the revolutionary development in Korea.

The Workers' Party of Korea, rallying all the patriotic forces of North and South Korea, has waged a persistent fight against the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and for the great cause of the country's reunification. The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic proposed to the South Korean authorities that the North and South should join their forces to wage a nation-wide struggle for driving out of South Korea the U.S. aggressors, the prime culprit of the national split, and for reunifying the country peacefully by the Korean people themselves on the democratic principles. The Workers' Party and the Government of the D.P.R.K. have proposed that a Confederation of North and South Korea should be instituted as an intermediary step for the settlement of the question of Korea's reunification under the conditions in which the U.S. army is withdrawn from South Korea. They have also proposed that the North-South economic and cultural exchanges should be realized and the numerical strength of the armed forces of North and South Korea be reduced to 100,000, or less, respectively. And with a view to solving the problems

one by one, if not all at once—problems whose solution the entire people are most earnestly awaiting, they proposed more than once to realize postal exchange and free travel between the North and the South. A number of initiatives and just measures taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. Government have brought a new phase in achieving the reunification. This in turn exerted a great influence on the developments in South Korea. Under such influence the mass uprising in April 1960 took place overthrowing the Syngman Rhee puppet regime and shaking the U.S. colonialist rule to its foundation.

But in the U.S.-occupied South Korea where national sovereignty has been trampled down, the struggle for the country's reunification, the unanimous desire of the entire people, is subjected to ruthless suppression.

In South Korea the mere utterance of "peaceful reunification" is accused as an offence against the "national policy." Patriots who advocate reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves are jailed or executed on the charge of pro-communist activities.

As a result of the nation-splitting policy of the U.S. imperialists who regard it as their privilege to violate sovereignty of other countries, our country still remain split; the economy of the country has been divided; and the South Korean economy has gone utterly bankrupt. The South Korean students shouted: "Without reunification the nation cannot live nor can it flourish", "Go to the North, come to the South, let's meet at Panmunjom!" But the U.S. imperialists blocked the advance of the South Korean students arrogantly stating that any negotiations with North Korea were subject to permission of the U.N. command.

As long as these Yankee aggressors, who trample underfoot the nation's sovereignty and desperately obstruct the reunification of Korea, remain on the Korean territory, it is impossible for us Koreans to achieve the country's reunification with our own strength.

But the successive South Korean puppet regimes have been parroting all along their masters' hackneyed watchwords: "reunification under U.N. supervision." These out-and-out traitors went so far as to beg a perpetual U.S. occupation of their own homeland.

There is no reason why the Korean people cannot settle the question of reunifying their own country and why they should allow the Westerners to interfere in the domestic affairs of



WARM, COMPATRIOTIC HANDS OF RELIEF

Relief rice ready to be sent to the South Korean compatriots

TODAY, an unprecedented tragic situation has been created in South Korea, an aftermath of U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the tyranny of the South Korean puppets for the past 18 years.

The U.S. imperialists, under the name of "aid", have pillaged South Korea of all its resources ruining South Korea's industry and agriculture.

In order to maintain the South Korean puppet army over 600,000 strong, they have plundered

the South Korean peasants of a large amount of food grain every year under the various pretexts, while perpetrating the colonial and feudal exploitation in South Korea. And they shipped into South Korea large quantities of their surplus agricultural produce to paralyze South Korea's agriculture.

Today the total sown area has shrunk by more than 400,000 jungbo compared with the pre-liberation days. Then more than 280,000 jungbo of fertile land were expropriated for

their country.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the Korean question should be discussed among Koreans themselves in Pyongyang or Seoul, and not by foreigners in New York or in Washington.

The successive South Korean puppets have been trying to counteract the cause of reunifying the country with such sanguinary slogans as "march to the north to unite," "crush communism and unite," or "construction first, then reunification."

But Pak Jung Hi's slogan, "crush communism and unite" as well as Syngman Rhee's "march to the north to unite" are nothing but a delirium of a madman who is ignorant of the world and who has not a spark of national conscience.

As has been proved above, the reunification of the country cannot be attained by relying on

the outside force.

We can in no way allow the traitors and those relying on the external forces to fool the people concerning the question of reunifying the country.

It is quite clear that if the people in South Korea, like those in the North, win sovereignty, and struggle together with their compatriots in the North, the national cause of the reunification will surely be achieved.

If the forces relying upon the outside forces are excluded, and all patriotic forces throughout Korea are united and persist in their struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression from South Korea, no desperation of the U.S. imperialists will help them keep their footing in South Korea, and the country's reunification will surely be attained.

military purposes. Moreover, the dumping of U.S. chemical fertilizer, unsuitable for South Korean soil, has acidified the farm land utterly. As a result, the South Korean countryside has been devastated and every year it is swept by poverty, famine and death.

Even according to the doctored figures released by the puppet authorities, the number of the South Korean foodless households went up from 380,000 in 1955 to 1,300,000 in 1962, and at present 1,500,000 households have run out of food and are groaning on the brink of starvation.

Tragedies do not end here. The South Korean puppets, who are only interested in the ruthless plunder of the people, have paid little attention to anti-flood afforestation and river conservancy. As a result, every year South Korea is left to the mercy of drought and flood. This year, too, the Ryungnam and Honam areas—granary of South Korea—have been hit by an early summer flood and more than 100,000 jungbo of land have been washed away, over 40,000 dwelling houses damaged and a great number of human lives were lost or missing.

The plight of the South Korean people is going from bad to worse with each passing day.

In connection with such urgent situation prevailing in South Korea, the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided on June 28 to deliver, as a first step, 100,000 *suk* of rice free of charge to the foodless peasants and storm and flood victims of South Korea and entrusted the Chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the D.P.R.K. with taking practical measures for immediate delivery of the relief rice to South Korea.

And on the same day, the Chairman of the Agricultural Commission of our Republic sent a telegram to South Korea's Minister of Agriculture and Forestry requesting him to take measures for receiving from July 5 the relief rice at Panmunjom or any other places convenient to the South Korean side.

The recent decision of our Cabinet fully reflects the ardent compatriotic feelings of the people in the North who are most anxious to help their fellow countrymen in the South hovering at the crossroads of life and death.

This is not the first time our Government has taken such compatriotic measures.

In September 1959, the Government of our Republic took measures to offer, free of charge, the poverty-stricken people of South Korea 30,000 *suk* of rice, 1,000,000 yards of fabrics, 100,000 pairs of footwear, 100,000 sacks of ce-

ment and 1,500,000 *jal* of timber. In March 1961, too, our Government offered the South Korean authorities to give 100,000 *suk* of rice to South Korea without compensation when it was visited by repeated floods. In the past years, besides food and other relief materials, the Government of the Republic proposed time and again to supply irrigation water to the South Korean peasants who were crying for water for their crops, electricity to the South Korean people who went without any light, and allow the South Korean fishermen to catch fish in the North Korean fishing grounds. Not only that. Our Government also proposed to take over the South Korean unemployed who had lost means of living and orphans who were wandering about the streets of South Korea.

And our Government proposed to provide scholarships to those South Korean students who could not continue their schooling because of money.

All these measures taken by the Government of our Republic reflect the compatriotic love of the entire North Korean people for the South Korean people. Moreover, it shows the firm foundation of the independent national economy built

Hungry Seoul citizens line up before a rice-distribution station



Dukchun Automobile Plant



Workers and technicians having discussion
on technical matters

THE Dukchun Automobile Plant is sending "Seungri (victory)-58" lorries to all parts of the country.

The history of this automobile plant is not a long one.

It was in July, 1952, when the war was still raging in full fury, that Premier Kim Il Sung came to Dukchun and instructed

the people to lay down the foundation of a machine-building industry there. He had a long-range plan for the future of the country.

Soon after that, the workers undertook the construction of the plant. Thanks to the heroic struggle of the workers, a new plant came into being. In its early days this plant manufac-

tured only automobile accessories.

With the rapid development of our national economy in the post-war years, however, this plant was not allowed to remain at manufacturing automobile accessories. Our national economy demanded a greater number of lorries.

Premier Kim Il Sung gave in-

in the North.

The North Korean people have built a firm foundation of an independent national economy overcoming all difficulties and hardships and upholding the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea. They are self-sufficient in food and clothing and enjoying a bountiful, happy life. Due to the U.S. policy of enslavement and the anti-popular, treacherous acts on the part of the puppet regime, the South Korean national econo-

my has been ruined and bankrupted, the political and social life is in great confusion, and the popular masses are groaning in a hell on earth.

Events in South Korea indicate that the only way out for the South Korean people to completely extricate themselves from today's predicament lies in putting an end to U.S. colonial rule, establishing a government of their own, rehabilitating and developing the national economy mobilizing all the manpower and material re-

structions on making all the necessary machines including lorries and tractors on our own strength. Imbued with determination to carry out the Premier's instructions in the shortest time possible, the workers and technicians of this plant strengthened and developed the equipment of the plant. Thus, in 1958, they started a trial production of "Seungri-58" lorries.

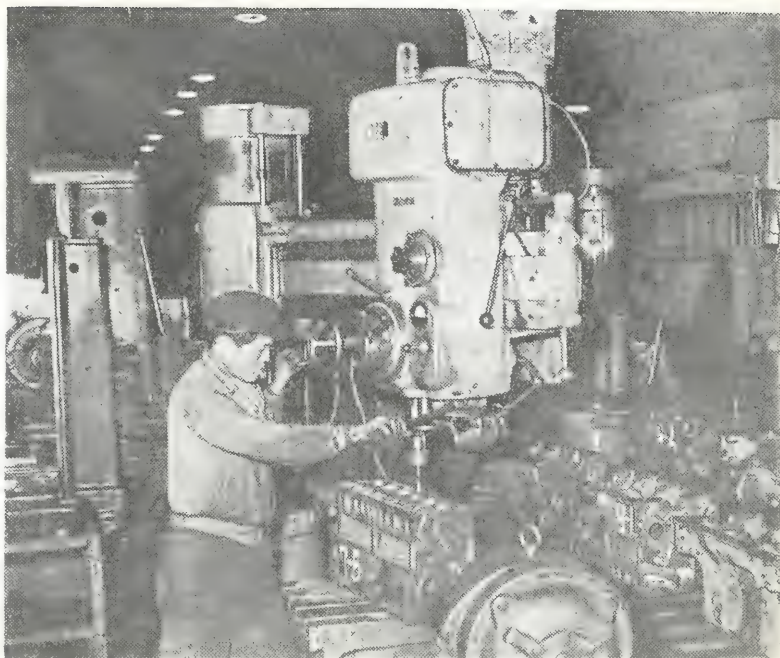
That our country, once far removed from the technical civilization, could produce lorries has demonstrated how rapidly our machine-building industry has developed.

Having succeeded in the trial production, the workers and technicians here turned out 100 lorries in 1959, then 3,000 in 1960.

Now this plant is equipped with up-to-date machines.

The mechanized and automated processes turn out more than 4,000 kinds of accessories. All the products are ensured quality and precision according to the strict technical regulations. In laboratories, mechanical, physical and chemical experiments and analyses are made on every material, and the workers skillfully handle the latest equipment in processing parts of utmost precision.

This year, car manufacturing time has been nearly halved compared with last September. Now



Processing shop

16 lorries come off the assembly line every day.

At present the workers of this plant are battling to produce more than 4,000 lorries and 1,300 tons of accessories within this year, and, at the same time, they are briskly making preparations for turning out 10-ton class lorries in the future.

During the Seven-Year Plan, this automobile plant will turn

out more than 43,000 lorries and, in 1967, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan, will produce 13,000 lorries yearly.

The chief engineer of this plant said that the production of lorries reflected the standard of industrial development in the country. Our machine-building industry, he added, had a reliable foundation capable of producing even heavy and precision machines.

sources, and achieving the reunification of the country by the Koreans themselves without any foreign interference.

Today, the Korean people are firmly determined to drive the U.S. imperialists out of our territory and achieve the cause of reunification of the country with our own strength by decisively strengthening the anti-American, national salvation struggle, united as one. In the northern part of our country there have been already created

a firm foundation and every condition for reunification and independence of the country and for its independent development.

The day will certainly come when the predatory colonial policy of the U.S. imperialists, the root cause of all the misfortunes of the South Korean people, will be wiped out, the country will be unified by the Koreans themselves without any foreign interference and the entire Korean people will lead a prosperous, happy life.



View of Shinuijoo

SHINUIJOO is a border town facing Antung of China across the Amrok River at its mouth.

Before liberation, there were a few medium and small factories in the city. It was then mainly a consumer city. Being a connecting point with China, Shinuijoo was a commercial centre.

After the liberation of the country, this city, like all other regions of the country, has undergone a complete change. Now the city is an important light industrial centre, and its goods are to be found in all homes throughout the country.

On the bank of the Amrok stands the Shinuijoo Textile Mill which gives out daily more than 40 tons of textile yarn and

SHINUIJOO — a Light Industrial City

Weaving Shop No. 2 of the Shinuijoo Textile Mill





Spinning Shop No. 1 of the Shinuijoo Textile Mill

100,000 metres of fabrics. This textile mill which consists of over 20 buildings produces various kinds of cloth and overcoat materials.

Only a few years ago, until 1958, the site where the mill is now, was a stretch of wasteland. But, one year later, there came

into being the mill producing in only 14 days as much fabrics as were produced in the pre-liberation North Korea in one year.

Not far from the textile mill another giant factory is going up now. It is the Shinuijoo Chemical Fibre Factory which will

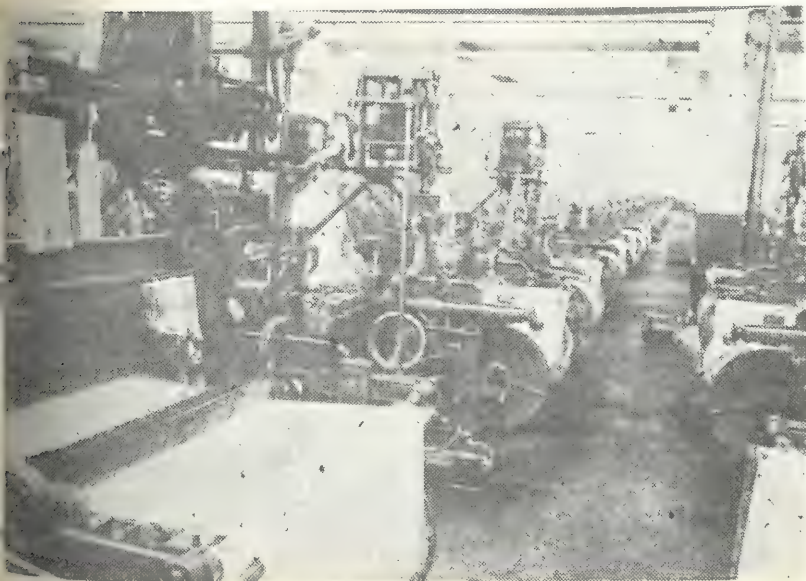
have more than 30 buildings. The work on it started in 1961, and ever since the builders of this factory have undertaken the construction with added energy upholding the slogan: "Let's build faster and better this factory to make it an eternal monument for the generations to come!" Now, only a few projects are left to be done.

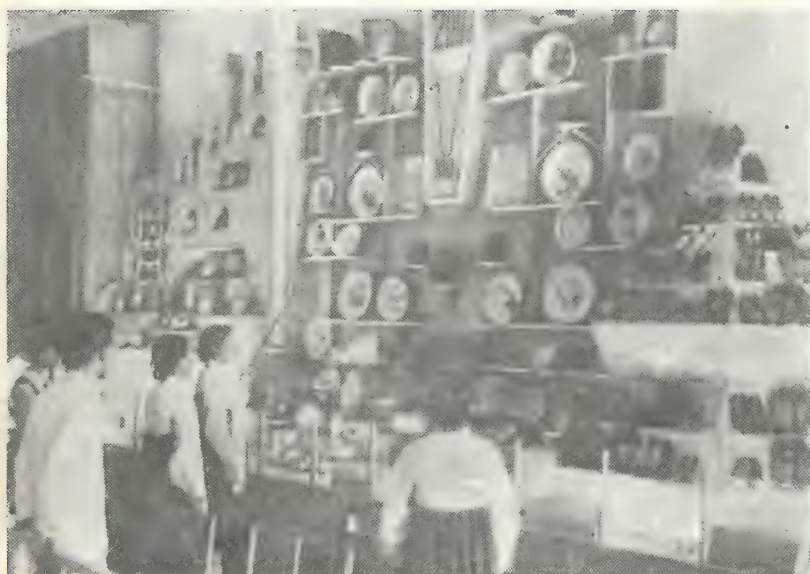
Upon completion, this factory will produce 20,000 tons of chemical fibres every year using reed and maize stalks which are to be found abundantly in this region of the country. "20,000 tons of chemical fibres will give 110,000,000 metres of fabrics. This will give 10 metres of fabrics per head of the country's population every year.

Not far from the textile mill and chemical fibre factory is located a textile machinery factory.

The highly-efficient spinning machines produced at this factory are sent to all parts of the country.

Shinuijoo is not only a tex-





Part of the light industrial section of the North Pyongan Province Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition Hall

tile centre but an important shoe-manufacturing city. The Shinuijoo Rubber Factory, built on the Amrok River, is producing vinyl chloride shoes, work shoes, sports shoes, sandals, basket-ball shoes, children's shoes, arctic boots, high boots, etc. Its annual output is enough to supply two pairs of shoes to each of the country's population. This factory was built in 1948, but its technical equipment has been improved and the labour forces have been increased. As a result, this factory is now producing in only 4-5 days what it produced in 1948, the first year of its operation.

In almost every shop in the country are to be seen high-grade toilet articles bearing the trade marks: "Moran" (peony), "Baikyang" (aspen), "Baikjo" (swan), etc. Shinuijoo also boasts of the factory producing such toilet articles. This factory, besides various kinds of soap, produces more than 80 kinds of toilet articles such as cream,

tooth-powder, dental cream, perfumes, rouge, pomade, etc.

Synthetic resin goods produced in Shinuijoo are loved by the people for attractiveness and low prices. The Shinuijoo Synthetic Resin Factory is produc-

ing various kinds of goods such as rain-coats, bags, washbasins, bath-pails, compacts, vanity cases, etc. Its range of main products extends to 85.

In Shinuijoo there is also a pulp mill which is producing all kinds of paper including mill board, pulp, writing paper, stencil paper, note-books, etc. In addition, Shinuijoo has an enamelware factory, a wood-working mill manufacturing chests of drawers, cupboards, desks, tables, etc. and a semi-automated oil-factory which is contributing to the development of the country's foodstuff industry.

Besides these, there are scores of light industrial enterprises in Shinuijoo, and our people call Shinuijoo a light industrial city.

The city of Shinuijoo, once a consumer city, has been turned into a producing city in such a brief space of time. This is a demonstration of the strength of our industry and a brilliant fruition of the great revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the Korean people for making goods they need for themselves.

A new recreation ground—"Youth Park"—has come into being in the city of Shinuijoo



ON the southernmost tip of the vast Yunbaik Plain there lies the township of Yunan encircled by Mt. Bibong. The hill top commands across a strait a view of the island of Kanghwa, a part of South Korea, now under U.S. occupation and the tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi military junta.

In the vast plain on this side of the strait one can see a busy traffic of tractors and trucks in the fields and along the highways as well as peasants in groups busying themselves in farm work. Indeed it is an inspiring and magnificent picture to watch Yunan bustling with life.

Yunan County was liberated thirteen years ago in the war time from the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rheeites to become part of our Republic.

GRAIN OUTPUT, 2.8-FOLD

Since liberation grain output has kept increasing in Yunan County: last year the county produced 22,000 tons more grain than in 1961, or 2.8-fold compared with the figure for 1949 under the rule of U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique.

Such a marked increase in grain output in the 13 short years is really remarkable. How did it come about? Jung Chung Hwa, a long resident of Yunbaik Plain for some fifty years, explained to us in this way:

"Whenever I think of the past, I feel as if I'm living in a dream world now. In those days we had to grow barnyard grass in such fertile field because of want of water. And at the end of the year we harvested a meagre yield, but even that was mostly taken away from us. I'm telling you our life was misery itself. We had to live on lotus roots dug from the Namdal pond over there. But liberation brought radical changes. Now farming never fails. How could it be otherwise? We have long since ceased worrying about irrigation. Now we do farming with machines and have enough fertilizers."

As the old man told us, in the days of Syngman Rhee's rule only 46 per cent of the total acreage of the paddy fields in the county were under irrigation.

But now even dry fields are irrigated, not to speak of all the paddy fields whose acreage has been greatly expanded in recent years. All in all more than 90 per cent of the total area under crop in the county is irrigated.

In Yunan as well as in the other parts of our

Development of A County

JUN YUNG

countryside, the work of electrification, mechanisation, and extensive application of chemicals in farming have been vigorously promoted together with irrigation.

Let us have a look at mechanisation!

The county has 300 tractors, 88 trucks, 920 trailing farm machines of various kinds, and these machines do most of the farming for the co-op farm members. For example, last year the Yunan Township Co-operative Farm used one bulldozer, six tractors, six trucks, eight carts and others in covering the 200 jungbo of land with fresh soil, and their efforts were very rewarding. From the Namdaiji plain which had barely yielded three tons per jungbo in the days of Syngman Rhee's rule they harvested six tons of rice per jungbo on the average. This spring 86 per cent of the total area under crop in the county was furrowed twice with tractors and sowing was done with machines 100 per cent in upland rice and 67 per cent in corn.

Indeed, a great change has come to Yunan with farming improving every year and joyous songs of bumper harvest never ending.

LIVELIHOOD IMPROVED

Since olden times Yunan with its fertile plain has been called a "granary". But, under the evil rule before liberation the peasants lived on barnyard grass gruel and lotus roots. Their houses, therefore, were something indescribable.

Yunan is divided into 30 ri (the lowest administrative unit), but 13 of them did not even have a single tile-roofed house in the past. But, today, the ramshackle old hovels, a legacy of the century-old rural poverty, are giving place to new modern farm houses which are mushroom-

ing everywhere.

Last year alone altogether some 2,000 new modern houses were built in the county. This figure is several times the number of tile-roofed houses built in the period of nearly half a century of the Japanese rule and the U.S.-Rhee rule put together. For instance, in the village of Daian 36 houses were built in 1961, and 366 last year, but more will be built this year. Everyone of the 700 families of the village will move into a new house this year. It will not be long before the entire county will be living in new houses.

Side by side with this marked improvement in livelihood, great progress has also been made in education and cultural life. When the county was still under Japanese rule there were only one middle school, seven primary schools, three spare-time schools in the county; 90 per cent of the county's population were illiterates.

After the Japanese imperialist rule was replaced by the rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee following August 15 liberation, the local people here with their own efforts set up one middle school and five primary schools. Yet, 78 per cent of the school-age children were kept away from school. But now there are in the county 22 specialized schools including a higher agricultural school, a medical school, a technical school, an agricultural school, plus 33 junior middle and primary schools. Besides, there are 52 Working People's Middle Schools and more than 80 Working People's Schools. In short, altogether a quarter of the county's population is receiving school education.

In the days of Japanese rule the village of Bongduk was called the poorest village. Only five of the villagers managed to get education. Under the U.S.-Rhee rule too, the nearest school was in Kopo, about four kilometres away from the village. Even then only seven children of the village could attend it. And practically all the villagers could not read and write. But today this village boasts of an agricultural school, a junior middle school and a primary school—the entire school-age children of the village go to school. The village also has 36 boys and girls either in colleges or specialised schools.

Many local industrial factories have appeared.

Not a single factory existed in the county before the country's liberation, but now there are over 20 factories. The county's textile mill, spinning mill, farm tools plant, food processing factory, and daily necessities factory alone produce more than 800 kinds of consumer goods.

The thirty co-operative farms of the county have a total of 120 specialists and agronomists and 1,600 boys and girls are preparing for qualifying examinations to become specialists or technicians.

Gone are the days when the county had only one so-called hospital. Now there are 3 hospitals and 32 clinics which serve the population free of charge.

During the past thirteen years since it fell under the jurisdiction of our Republic, Yunan County which is only a stone's throw from the island of Kanghwa, an earthly hell under the dark rule of U.S. occupation, has changed beyond recognition. But its future will be yet brighter.

RANKS OF ART CIRCLE LEADERS TO BE EXPANDED

Last year the Hall of Mass Culture in Pyongyang trained some 400 art circle leaders. They are now working at factories and enterprises and playing a leading role in literary and art circles of the workers.

This year the Hall is planning to train 700 circle leaders at the citizens' request and it has decided to hold the six-month evening courses again. At present more than 160 amateur art circle members from factories and enterprises in the city are enrolled in them.

The Hall has an ample number of various musical instruments and other neces-

sary equipment and materials for study. The Hall is staffed with six able professionals as full-time instructors.

Lectures are given on the Party literary and art policy, theories on literature and art in addition to seminars and practices. There are such courses as composition, prosody, dramaturgy, dance, instrumental and vocal music, and folk music. When they finish these courses, they will become competent leaders of the art circle in respective fields.

Already more than sixty poems, songs, plays, comic chats and dramatic sketches have been produced by the students. Before long these works of the students will be published in a "Workers' Anthology."



Oil painting "Comrade Kim Il Sung Drafting the Programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association"

This Programme published on May 5, 1936, during the period of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle, elucidated the character of the Korean revolution and put forth the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist, democratic revolution. The programme has been translated into reality after liberation.

GLORIOUS ROAD OF VICTORY

On September 9, 1948 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded through general elections held throughout North and South Korea.

For the fifteen years since then, our people's political power that has inherited the revolutionary traditions established by the anti-Japanese partisans in the thirties, and is led by the Work-

Pyongyang city mass rally celebrating the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (September, 1948)





Oil painting "At Kangsun after the War"

Premier Kim Il Sung paid a visit to the Kangsun Steel Works immediately after the ceasefire and held a discussion with the workers about the postwar rehabilitation.

ers' Party of Korea, has been consolidated and developed, clearly demonstrating its invincible vitality and superiority.

Our people under this people's power achieved a historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors

and the armies of their fifteen satellite countries

With the cessation of hostilities the country found itself in heaps of ashes caused by the U.S. imperialists. Under the correct leadership of the Party and the Government, however, our people successfully rehabilitated and constructed the na-

Spinning
Etc



Blast furnaces of the Hwanghai Iron Works





Part of the assembly shop of the Heulichun Machine-tool Plant



shop of the February
th Vinalon Factory



A view of Pyongyang, the democratic capital



tional economy overcoming all difficulties in the postwar years and completed socialist transformation in town and country, thereby turning the once backward country into an advanced socialist industrial-agricultural one with the solid foundation of an independent national economy.

Today our people enjoy true freedom and happiness in the bosom of their prospering fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

—putting their complete trust in their state power.

In the elections to the Third Supreme People's Assembly held in last October, our people once again expressed their confidence in the Party and their own state power by 100-per cent participation in the ballot and 100-per cent voting for the candidates.

Our people's life is one of immense joy and happiness



Story of a Deputy

HU JONG SHIK

Jo Myung Hwa is deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and an animal-tender at the Eunsan Stock Farm in South Pyungan Province. He has earned high confidence of the people and their respect for his deep loyalty to the people's power and the people.

Space does not allow me to tell all about his devoted services to the country and the people. So we decided to invite the people in his constituency to tell about him.

According to what we have learned, the story dates back to October, 1950, when the Korean people were making a temporary retreat in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The roaring of the enemy's guns came nearer the Eunsan village. At this critical moment, with the enemy not far off, the workers of the Eunsan Stock Farm gathered all together. They had to discuss about what they should do with the animals.

Jo Myung Hwa, the then chairman of the Party cell, breaking the tense atmosphere, spoke out: "We just cannot leave the animals to the enemy."

He went on to say that it would be much easier and safer for them to go without the animals. But he urged them to think again. The animals were the precious property of the Party and the state, and they would be needed when the country set to develop animal husbandry again. What is more, how devotedly the stock-farm members took care of the animals! He said that his conscience would not let him leave to the enemy those animals which the animal-tenders had raised and fattened taking so much pains day in and day out. At the same time, he said that if they were to go without the animals, they would be committing unpardonable crimes before the country and the people.

As soon as he finished his words at the gathering, Myung Hwa hastened with preparations for departure. He was going to take the animals with him. And he inspired others in the end.

Thus, just a few hours before the enemy's arrival, they removed the stock farm to a deep valley. When they reached their destination they built temporary stalls against the rocks.

Though they were far off from the enemy, many difficulties cropped up once they were in the remote mountains because they had no time to make full preparations for the stock breeding at the time of their departure.

In a matter of a few days the grain they had brought with them ran out. What was more heart-breaking for them was that they had no more feed for the animals.

Determined to do everything in his power for the animals, Myung Hwa with a few of his co-workers returned to the stock farm by way of the dark mountain pass for several nights.

Things had already been changed there, however. The barn was now a house of detention packed with innocent people. Myung Hwa, of course, had no way of knowing it and approached the building. And he was caught by the enemy.

The enemy tortured him ruthlessly.

"Come out with it! Where're the Party members? Where have you hidden the animals?"

The enemy tortured him all the more cruelly.

But, he did not utter even a word, biting his lips. Now the infuriated enemy beat and kicked him.

His body soaked in blood, he lost consciousness and fell to the ground.

It was some time later that he came to.

He felt his body throbbing with pain. As he

lay there his bitter life before the liberation came back to him....

He lost his father when he was two years old. Then, together with his poor mother, he had tried to eke out a living on the small patches of land that they tenanted from a landlord.

Myung Hwa, already in his childhood when he should have been jolly and happy, was made to go through every drudgery in the house of the landlord.

But light and happiness came to him. The liberation of the country, the people's power rescued him from the sea of bitterness. The people's power taught him to read and write. Then it gave him a house; it provided him with a job; he had long ceased to worry about food and clothing. Recalling all this, he shouted clenching his fists. "I will never die! I'm not afraid of dying, but I must live and defend to the last the people's power that has given me joy and happiness. This is the road of life."

From then, he began to study how he could make an escape... and at last, one night he succeeded in escaping from the enemy's den.

Having returned to his comrades he worked harder than ever, with a burning hatred and will to take revenge in spite of his tortured physical condition. However, many difficulties and hardships were before them.

As they could not find any fodder field they divided the flock and led the animals to low valleys for grazing. The mountains were so steep and, as the sheep were led down the path, many of them went astray. The poor things, some of them, even got hurt very often.

This happened once.

Myung Hwa who fell asleep by the flock of sheep opened his eyes as he felt chilly in the setting sun. He thought the flock must feel chilly, too. Then he noticed a lamb was bleeding from one of its hind legs. Seeing this, he rebuked himself: He should have taken care of every sheep. He tore off a piece of cloth from his cotton-padded jacket and dressed the wounded leg of the lamb carefully.

Days full of hardships dragged on in the mountains over one month...

At last, the People's Army again started southward advance, putting the enemy to rout. Then, the workers of the Eunsan Stock Farm returned to their home, driving 350 sheep and 120 rabbits. There had not occurred even one single casualty.

The enemy, however, devastated the stock farm

before fleeing. But this did not daunt the stock farm workers who had saved the animals with their very lives, and they began to rebuild the farm, defying their fatigue.

Next spring found more than 150 new-born lambs at the stock farm. But the enemy had burned down the fodder stall. Such being the situation, some of the animal tenders became listless losing interest in their work at the stock farm. Myung Hwa knew something had to be done. He thought that it was important, first of all, to educate them in the Party's policies so as to make them feel this was their own work and work in real earnest. He also decided to bring them round by his own deed and example.

Whenever he found time to spare he would sit together with some animal-tenders and explain in detail about the value of their work—they were in the van in carrying out the Party's policies for the improvement of the people's living. He got up early at dawn before others to prepare fodder. Then he fed the sheep under the charge of other animal tenders before his own. And this moved his comrades deeply.

Myung Hwa always tried to look after the welfare of the stock farm workers and the local inhabitants. If any difficulty or anything unexpected happened to them, he spared no efforts to help them. He always took care of others' affairs like his own.

He often visited the dormitory of the stock-farm workers to help them in every way he could, both in everyday life and study.

He did his utmost to find new fodder resources without overlooking even a single blade of grass or a tree. Such efforts were very rewarding. The breeds of livestock, geese included, increased continuously.

Myung Hwa has been working industriously. For him everything he does is for the country. Last year alone he and his co-workers planted arrowroots over a hillside covering more than 2,000 jungbo and over 1,000 pyung of land was sown to perilla *furtescens*, a sort of hemp. And some 6,000 pumpkins, too!

Today, the Eunsan Stock Farm, one of major stock farms in our country, and the Maingsan Breeding Station which was branched out from the former are registering greater successes in developing the country's animal husbandry. Much credit for this must be given to Deputy Jo Myung Hwa who has been and is faithfully serving the people's power.



Chechangtzu Survived All Trials

BAIK HAK RIM

The path of revolution is a thorny one. It is by no means plain sailing.

For the progress of revolution, a death-defying struggle must be waged against the enemy; hunger, cold and economic difficulties must be overcome courageously; and all the vile and cunning subversive activities and intrigues of the enemy must be smashed. We can win victory in revolution only by fighting with and overcoming an endless series of tremendous difficulties and stern ordeals.

How many twists and turns we have gone through to reach today's splendour!

Life in adversity, as is anybody's wont, always remains fresh in one's memory. Whenever I think of my present happiness, I look back on those days of the arduous struggle and life in Chechangtzu.

For the inhabitants of Chechangtzu who had a firm conviction in the victory of the revolution and fought like a phoenix in defiance of hunger and miseries caused by the enemy, life itself was a life-and-death struggle against the enemy.

The partisan base of Chechangtzu in Antu county was an out-of-the-way place surrounded by thick primeval forests of Mt. Baikdo. Its geographical position was disadvantageous for the enemy to attack, but comparatively favourable

for our partisan unit to defend it.

The Chechangtzu base was set up in early 1935, much later than other partisan bases in eastern Manchuria. The people in Chechangtzu were those who had come from other base areas to escape the frantic atrocities of the Japanese troops and police. In those days the Japanese imperialists intensified their "punitive expeditions" and tightened their siege of the base areas. And the people had to wage sanguinary struggles enduring severe hunger before they moved to Chechangtzu to establish a new base. There were some 1,000 men and women from the partisan bases in Hualung and Yenchi.

They were the people who had been steeled against adversity, all belonging to one or another revolutionary organization. They set up homes in the new settlement. Offices of the people's revolutionary government, a school, a hospital and cottages built of logs went up in the valleys.

In those days I was a member of the self-defence guard.

Members of the self-defence guard, whose mission was to defend the base area with arms, every day stood on guard duty and conducted military drill and political study.

Life free of the enemy! It seemed the whole world was ours. Everyone was full of hope and felt fresh vigor in his life. The people's revolu-

tionary government took measures permeated with deep love and concern for men, promising the people happiness. All the inhabitants, men and women, young and old, worked as masters of their destiny.

The Party and people's revolutionary government shared joys and sorrows with the population and did everything they could for the welfare of the people and looked after and helped them.

There was a school built of logs, and in the classroom one could see boys and girls with sparkling dark eyes learning the Korean language. The sight of children writing down Korean letters one by one in their notebooks was a symbol of the great happiness for the inhabitants of Chechangtzu. Yet, it was not easy for them to defend their happiness. They had to fight fierce battles to thwart the enemy's frantic attempts to siege the base area and capture it.

Under these conditions, it was extremely hard to secure food, clothing and other necessities. Sometimes we had to shed blood for a small amount of grain.

The "punitive forces" of the enemy grew wilder as days went by. In the teeth of the desperate enemy, the people of Chechangtzu had to be always prepared for action and lay down their lives, when necessary, to defend the base.

One difficulty after another cropped up. Chechangtzu in the virgin forest was too lean a place. All one could see was towering trees and plenty of snow in winter.

Winter spelled greater difficulty than other seasons to the inhabitants who had on unlined clothes all the year round. Grain and salt had run out and, of course, no edible grass was available in the cold season. Hunger began to take a toll of lives.

People went to the mountains in cold weather to bark pine trees with sickles and knives. They ate tree bark to keep off hunger. Day after day more trees were barked, and soon the forest presented a wretched picture. Some men and women, young and old, with bare hands dug up the snow to find roots of withered grass, dried stems of wild grapes and potatoes. They cooked them without salt. And it was not easy to swallow food of this kind, if you call that food. Usually it hurt people's gullets. But they felt lucky when they got enough of this.

Unable to look on the plight with indifference, young people left the base area to secure food.

Sometimes members of the self-defence guard risking their lives attacked the enemy and captured food, but it was never enough to feed all the inhabitants. We used small spoons when distributing the food, just like a pharmacist when he distributes medicine, to place a few grains on the palm of everyone. It seemed as if each grain was as precious as a grain of gold.

But lack of salt began to show its disastrous effects on the population. Our bodies swelled, chaps appeared on the head, and bones grew pliable.

Days and months of terrible privations had passed. But no one had given up hope in face of the dire distress. There was not a single case of suicide. The harder the situation became, the stronger their hatred and revengeful thought against the Japanese imperialists grew. People rose up clenching their teeth to fight the enemy.

There was an old man from Hualung county. His wife and children were bed-ridden from hunger, and this is what he said to them when he brought in boiled pine barks:

"Get up, my dear! Oughtn't we be up and ready always to fight the Japs until we have wiped them out? We should survive anyway! Now, take heart, get up!"

At these words his wife and children did get up from bed.

People encouraged and helped each other. Healthy ones tried in every way to hunt for food and distributed what little food they had got to every home. The inhabitants would greet each other like this.

"Cheer up, Brother!" "We have another good news. The partisans made another victorious raid on the enemy." "We must survive to get more of the enemy men, mustn't we?"

Everybody knew too well that he could not afford to die even if he should fall into the worst predicament. Because there was the enemy to take revenge on. Everybody was possessed of such intense consciousness of their struggle and future. Most ardently were they devoted to the revolution.

A few winter months seemed as long as a decade. But at last winter gave way to spring, and the sunshine grew warm.

Migratory birds and gentle breeze brought happy news of the advent of spring to Chechangtzu. But the people were too weak to stand up to hail the spring. They were confined to bed and saw the spring in with watery eyes.

The government distributed to the people some

seed potatoes, maize, buckwheat, and millet for sowing.

The inhabitants were the people who knew that seed grain was so dear to the peasant that he would keep it under his pillow even if he might die of hunger. But some of the inhabitants were overwhelmed by hunger and ate the seed grain. It must have been that the weary, exhausted body was too frail to resist the temptation. In the end the Party and government functionaries called at the inhabitants one by one, persuading them not to cook the seed grain.

People went out onto the field for spring sowing, helping and pulling along each other. Some crawled their way to the field, for they were unable to stand on their feet. Their plight was unspeakable, but they turned up soil inch by inch and sowed almost grain by grain.

What a surprising scene awaited the inhabitants in the following day! When they went to the field, they found the sown field had been turned up! They had to sow again, only to find on the following day that the field was again turned up.

It turned out later that it was the work of the counter-revolutionaries who had wormed their way into the leadership. They wanted to spoil the farming and starve the people to death.

When leaving on combat mission, the partisan unit put no small amount of opium in their trust. The instructions were that they should sell it and use the money for the welfare of the inhabitants. But they deliberately sabotaged the instructions. They were out to starve the people.

Therefore, the inhabitants had to fight hunger and, at the same time, combat the disguised enemy. But from this arduous struggle it was the people, not the enemy, that emerged victorious.

The seed germinated at last. It might well be said that the shoots had sprouted from the sweat, blood, and tears of the inhabitants.

But more people perished from hunger as days went by; like a dreadful epidemic, hunger took a heavy toll of lives.

But the people did not fall back in the serious battle for existence.

People went out to the mountains and fields to gather edible grass. And, as the spring rolled round, there were many wild vegetables to be found—fernbrake, broad bell-flower, etc. They even ate the spawn of the frog and boiled worn-out Chinese winter leather foot-wear.

In spite of such difficulty, the self-defence guard regularly fulfilled its duty. All we ate was

grass without salt, but not a day did we leave our post standing on guard duty with rifles in our hands.

Our legs grew weak and we were completely exhausted. So often we felt dizzy and the whole world was whirling before our eyes. We often fainted and dropped to the ground. But soon we were on our feet again. We knew we had to defend the revolution and people at all costs. To give up all hopes for living would be tantamount to betraying the cause of the revolution, and egoism was as harmful as counter-revolution. Only our strong will power made us stand on our feet. Only the thought that we must serve and love the people opened our eyes, made us tread forward with arms in our hands.

Elm and birch trees offered us refreshing drinks. We incised the trunk of these trees about one metre long, put a cup under the incised part. The cup was after a while filled with liquid, which would refresh us somewhat.

Even under these conditions, the partisans and members of the self-defence guard would fight with redoubled courage when the enemy "punitive force" attacked our base area. The inhabitants did everything in their power to assist us.

Revolutionary zeal and iron unity enabled the partisans and inhabitants of Chechangtzu to frustrate the onslaught of the better-equipped enemy troops.

There were times, if the enemy launched a surprise attack hurling a big force, we temporarily evacuated to the nearby mountain, leaving some parts of the base area to the enemy. Then eventually we would go over to counter-offensive. The enemy would run away destroying and setting fire to what structures there were.

The people with an unyielding spirit would again build log cabins at the places where they had been standing. This was repeated so many times. On those occasions the people would challenge the enemy, saying: "You won't leave us homeless no matter how wild you may grow." Even some could say: "The enemy helped us improve the art of house building!"

In this way, the inhabitants built their dwellings as soon as the enemy troops were driven back. The enemy could burn down the dwellings in the base area. Never could they, however, bend the iron will of the revolutionary people. This very iron will of the Chechangtzu people gave them limitless strength. This served to show convincingly how powerful the people were, the people who knew the meaning of genuine happiness and loved the future.

The need of strengthening the political work for the masses became greater in view of the growing difficulties.

In spring before barley plants came into ears, cadres visited the inhabitants from door to door, giving them encouragement. Carrying a few stems of barley, they inspired the inhabitants with hope, telling them that before long the plants would come into ears. And when the barley plants were on ears, the cadres made the round of the base area, carrying with them a few young ears of the barley plants. In such cases they would cheer up the inhabitants, telling them that they would have grain before long.

The inhabitants, enduring hunger, displayed super-human perseverance to fight the difficulties.

Weeds had overrun the fields. The inhabitants weeded the fields until their fingers bled. Even if there were hoes, they were too weak to handle them. Not a few of them died on the fields while weeding.

The survivors were too weak to bury the dead, so they gathered earth bit by bit to cover the dead bodies, shedding tears of revenge and wrath.

Fields and mountains had become bare of edible grass. The worst moment was approaching, it appeared. Yet no one ever thought of leaving the base area, because for them the base area was their home and the cradle of struggle.

The sense of happiness under the popular rule and under the protection of the partisans gave them an indomitable strength. The life in the base area had taught them the meaning of happiness. Nothing could induce them to renounce that happiness. For them the base area was something to be defended with their all—they were ready to give their lives to defend the base area.

They were the people who had their property robbed by the enemy and who had lost their families at the hands of the enemy. Many of them were families of the partisans.

The revolution and the partisan unit were, for this reason, what they valued most, and they found their life worth living in devoting themselves to the revolution and assisting the partisan unit.

The inhabitants upheld the revolutionary constancy; they encouraged each other saying: "We will remain true to the revolution to the last!" "Bear everything, until the partisan unit returns!" "Let's be ready to give our lives for the revolution!"

They went out to the fields and mountains for grass, encouraging and helping each other, and

held out the base area, sharing between themselves even a grain of salt.

The harvest season had come at last.

The memory of the deceased brought tears in everyone's eyes as they sat to eat the new crops.

Around this time, the partisan unit returned from the expedition. The people embraced the partisans with deep emotions, and before saying words of welcome, tears gushed from their eyes.

A partisan hurried to his home, only to find his mother dead some time before.

Someone told him in a choking voice: "Your mother used to say she might survive until you came back if only she could have a spoonful of rice. But she died before she had a taste of rice..."

The man shivered from indignation. A small purse dropped from his hand, a purse in which he kept the rice he had spared for his mother, enduring the terrible hunger all through the marches and battles.

The partisans were moved by the unheard-of heroism of the people on the one hand and, on the other, they saw through that the plight of the inhabitants must have been the work of some evil elements.

The partisans and inhabitants jointly called a meeting to look into the cause of the plight.

Gradually everything was coming to light when those counter-revolutionary sectarian elements who had sneaked into the leading posts ran away.

We saw clearly, then, how dangerous the enemy within was to the revolution, and were convinced to the marrow that we had to be on the alert and fight for the purity of the revolutionary ranks and the organized masses.

With the return of the partisans the base area came back to life again.

Women set aside tasty ones for the partisans when they gathered wild vegetables, and made pine bark and mugwort cakes for the partisans. Even the children set aside for the partisans the fish and frogs they had caught in the Kodong river, although they themselves were experiencing hunger. Not only that. The children had prepared in their spare time a song and dance programme to entertain the partisans.

One evening the Children's Corps members gave a performance in honour of the partisans.

The children were dancing and singing the "Song of General Mobilization" on a simple stage, when one of them fainted. The children stopped singing. By this time everyone was on his feet. One of the partisans went up to the stage,

and held the boy in his arms. Soon the boy came to himself and, gathering his strength, resumed the singing.

"Hail, hail the advent of revolution,
Its spirit sweeps the whole world.

Rise, poor workers, hammers in your hands,
Come out, landless peasants, carrying hoes."

The audience, with tears in their eyes, joined the boys' chorus, which shook the air of the night sky of Chechangtzu.

The partisans made death-defying efforts to secure food for the inhabitants. Food was obtained at the cost of lives. They distributed the food first to the inhabitants, although they themselves were starving. It was not easy to feed one thousand people.

The monolithic unity of the partisans and people enabled Chechangtzu to survive and drive back the invading enemy troops and protect its rights and freedom.

The enemy intensified the "expedition" hurling bigger forces against the base area. Now the desperate enemy even sent planes to bomb the area.

A critical moment arrived. But the partisans and people of Chechangtzu, far from succumbing, made firm resolve to defend the base area to the last.

The partisans and members of the self-defence guard had to fight against terrible odds.

Indescribably hard battles we fought. When ammunition ran out, we threw explosives at the enemy. When explosives ran out we fought the enemy in close quarters with bayonets and rifle-butts inflicting heavy casualties on them.

The inhabitants came to the help of the fighting partisans. Some people rolled rocks down the hills to intercept the enemy troops and elderly people carried the wounded on their backs. The whole of Chechangtzu—even trees and grass—was geared against the enemy.

Chechangtzu fought death-defying battles, repulsing the enemy. In defiance of hunger, cold, and the forest of enemy bayonets and the incessant battles against the enemy, the people of Chechangtzu survived and held aloft the blood-stained banner of revolution, confidently looking forward to the bright future.

In September 1935 directives came from the Headquarters instructing us to disband the community in the base area. This was from the consideration that in view of the prevailing revolutionary situation it was no longer necessary to concentrate people in narrow partisan bases, exposing them to the converging attacks of the

enemy. The situation called for dispersing the people in the base areas and extending the theatre of partisan warfare to a wider area and carrying it on in a mobile way.

One meeting after another was called because the people were reluctant to leave the base area and part with the partisans. Officials of the revolutionary government and the commanding personnel of the partisan unit took great pains to explain and persuade the people. But the majority of the inhabitants were not easily persuaded. They were restraining the tears that were welling to their eyes.

An elderly man from Yenching said, with tears in his eyes:

"I can't bring myself to leave for the enemy-ruled district. I lost five of my family members at the hands of the enemy... How can I leave here? I can't... This is the place for us even if we are to eat grass, even earth. The popular power and Party gave me land. Here I learned how to read and write our language at my age. Mine is really a worthwhile life here... Now, you tell me to leave the area? I can't..."

It was not the elderly man alone that was reluctant to leave. Everybody felt pain when they learned they had to leave Chechangtzu, a cradle of life and struggle.

There was no alternative for them but to go to the enemy-ruled area. But the inhabitants, who knew that the enemy was bestial, entreated the partisans to take them along.

But their appeal was not accepted. For it was apparent that the people who could hardly carry themselves could not go along with the partisans who moved about across fields and over mountains.

The matter was settled after repeated persuasion. Some left for the enemy-ruled district; others for the remoter mountain areas; some young people were allowed to go with the partisans.

People leaving for the enemy-ruled area said, bidding farewell to the partisans:

"We'll remain true to the revolution regardless of what situation we may be in."

As described above, Chechangtzu was invincible. It had stood firm not knowing the word surrender. Its inhabitants fought like phoenixes.

Still I see in my mind's eye the flames of the revolution kindled by the Red hearts of the people of Chechangtzu, the flames that paved the way for the happiness of our people today, the flames which will keep burning forever.

From ⁶⁶*Red Records*⁷⁷ of Chullima Workteams

The participants in the Chullima Workteam Movement of our country make it a rule to write down in a notebook called "Red Records" kept at the workteams achievements made in their work or other meritorious deeds done by the members collectively or individually. Here are a few excerpts from the "Red Records."

POOLING ENERGY AND WISDOM

KIM BYUNG SUN

A member of the Ri Man Kul Twice Chullima Workteam
of Open-hearth Furnace No. 2, Chullima Steel Shop,
Hwanghai Iron Works

April 25, 1963

At last we have succeeded! It has been proved that no technical knot is too tight for our workteam members to untie when we pool our wisdom and zeal to solve the problem.

It was a month ago that our 40 members of the workteam resolved to remodel our 100-ton furnace into a 140-ton one. All the brain and muscular strength of the workteam, individual and collective, were concentrated on this problem. One blueprint after another was made. We sought to confirm the technical propriety of remodelling the furnace.

Old Woon Sok, a veteran smelter, was also seen standing before the furnace with his notebook.

He studied the furnace, then jotted down something—sketches and numerous figures—in the notebook. As soon as all the ne-

cessary documents were prepared we started the remodelling work.

...And the remodelling was done. But at first the steel output did not show any increase. That was not all. There was a time when the furnace lining as thick as a castle wall became thinner and thinner. How critical things looked then!

Old Woon Sok who was gazing into the furnace so attentively as never before suddenly exclaimed: "Let's tap the slag! Make a hole in the back of the furnace to let the slag out!" To make a tap in the back of the furnace while smelting was tantamount to a fight with fire.

This we did, too, yet there was little appreciable change. Now everybody worried. Then Old Woon Sok said to his fellow-smelters in a trembling voice: "Well, I'm afraid if we go on like this, we might fail in our steel assignment. If that

happens, how can we have the face to see our fellow-workers? Perhaps we should bring back the furnace to the original capacity, yeah?"

This was from Woon Sok, the old smelter. Steel-making had been his whole life; he was the one who used to say food did not taste good until he saw the ladle filled with molten iron. Remodelling was his own very idea, too. So everyone knew it must have been awfully painful for him to suggest to undo what we had done spending many days and nights of strenuous efforts. But the workteam leader and his co-workers objected. In the end he said: "You are right. One must carry to success what one has once decided to do." Then he went to the back of the furnace where he sank into a deep thought for a while. And he decided to make another tap hole. In defiance of the flames blazing at 1,700 degrees C in the furnace, he started to find the right point to be perforated with an iron rod in his hand.

The workteam members knew what he was up to. Immediately a meeting was called to discuss the matter. After opinions were exchanged, Kim Dong Jai, a worker-student attending an engineering college, said: "Uncle Woon Sok, how about enlarging the existing tap hole to fix a chute in it?"

Now uncle was pleased like a boy, saying: "That's an idea. It will work, I'm sure!"

Thus we succeeded in disposing of slag with the chute. Big inno-

vations have been registered in smelting. We shortened the smelting hour to be equal with the original level of the former 100-ton furnace though the fur-

nace gave out more steel. Now our technical innovation will enable us to produce 1,200 tons more steel than our production assignment for the year.

what we were doing was "meddling". Such a remark easily offended a short-tempered fellow of our workteam. He retorted. "Then, let's stop it! Nobody has got to help others only to be blamed for."

YOUR TASK—MY TASK

KIM BYUNG SUB

Chullima Workteam leader, Holdong Mine

May 30, 1963

Ours is a collective in which everybody overfulfills his assignment and helps others in every possible way. None of us is self-centred to care for only his own assignment with no concern for others.

This happened when our workteam was working at a stope 220 metres below surface two months ago.

Side by side with us were the Ri Sung Hyun workteam members. They were working in a near-by stope. Theirs was a very difficult place to work at. On top of it, the workteam had few experienced miners.

"Why! We should have had that stope!" Everyone of us whispered to ourselves seeing how Ri Sung Hyun's men were working. During a break Bak Heui Joon went to that workteam to help a young rock-driller. At the evening gathering Bak Heui Joon proposed: "Let's send two of our best hands to the Ri Sung Hyun's workteam to help them out with their work. Then in our team the remaining men will do their shares, too. I mean for those who are sent to help the other workteam".

Under the unanimous support of the workteam Ri Heui Soon and Jo Moon Kyu with their rock drills on their shoulders went over to the other work-

team. In this way our workteam for a full month sent two men every day to help the workteam. Eventually both workteams overfulfilled their monthly assignments.

Then our workteam had to help another workteam, one led by Hong Choon Ha. But some people had a poor opinion on our helping others. They said

But he was criticised by us in a comradely way. We are helping others not for the sake of our own interests or for our fame. But we do it from comradeship, for the interests of the mine as a whole, for more coal output for the country. The solid rock face at which the Hong Choon Ha workteam was working and its unfavorable work conditions were at last overcome in face of our zealous offensive. In a month altogether sixty men were sent to that workteam and helped it overfulfil its assignment by 6 per cent.

MAN WE ARE PROUD OF

CHA SOON BOK

**Nurse at the Ryoohyun-ri Chullima Clinic, Ryukpo District,
Pyongyang**

May 5, 1963

There was a big commotion at the Sadong Hospital from the early morning. It was no visitors' day but visitors poured in in spite of the heavy rain continuing from early hours of the morning.

By ten o'clock there were 72 visitors. They all came to see the patient at Ward No. 6 on the third floor and they were all cooperative farmers from the seven villages of Ryoohyun-ri.

The patient who had so many visitors was no other than Comrade Seung Jeung Bum, my respected head of the clinic. How did it come to pass that a clinic head himself had been hospitalised and had so many visitors?

Everything happened on the previous night.

Having returned at about 10 p.m. from the usual round of his beat of seven villages covering a distance of some 22 kilometres in the rain, he just sat down to supper, when suddenly there was an alarming knock at the door. He rushed to the door. A peasant panting for breath from the village of Daisamjung was there to tell him that a woman was having her first child and she was having an awful time of it.

He hurriedly started out for the village groping his way in the pitch darkness. But when he reached a bridge he made a false step and fell from it. Bracing himself he tried to get up.

but found he lost the use of his legs. He knew he suffered a fracture of a bone in his right leg and a heavy bruise on his left leg with its kneecap dislocated.

He tried in vain to crawl towards the embankment about fifty feet in height. He felt acute pain, but he thought of the woman in labor and grew more irritated. He pondered a while over what was to be done. He tied the physicians bag to the belt and began to crawl. Just then he heard overhead someone passing by on the bridge. He called out.

It was a young villager of Daisamjung who answered his call. "What have happened to you?" shouted he. When he was told how it had happened, the young man put the doctor on his back saying that he should hurry to hospital as he needed medical aid more than the woman in labour. But the doctor startled:

"What do you mean? How can I go to hospital, leaving my patient in a critical condition? Please, take me to the patient's."

The clinic head did go to hospital only after attending the woman in labor that night. It was in the following morning that he went to hospital. When the story was known throughout Ryoohyun-ri, every villager was moved deeply and everyone wanted to come to see him at the hospital.

This is only one story about the clinic head. There are so many. I am very happy to work as nurse under such a respected clinic head whose only concern is the promotion of health of the co-operative farmers. I am determined to devote my life to medical service following the example of such a model medical worker.

Traitorous Nature of the S. Korean Puppet Regime

KIM JUNG IL

TO cure a disease, one must find out its cause. Likewise, to remedy the present political crisis and economic catastrophe in South Korea one must clear up the root cause.

There is in South Korea what is called government. To be sure, it is staffed with a "president" and a "premier"; moreover, now and then, it speaks of its policies. Of course, to diagnose all ills of this government one has to study its policies. But the question does not end there. Because the real ruler of South Korea is not its government and, accordingly, the policies affecting vital problems in the life of the South Korean people are not shaped by its own hands.

Consequently, before making out effective prescriptions, one has to find out who pulls the wire behind the South Korean "government" and the subsequent master-servant relationship. Only then one can see its anti-popular nature and isolate the virus of the malignant disease affecting the South Korean society.

Acting as the most despotic conqueror from the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have been riding roughshod over the people, committing every imaginable crime—murder, insult, and plunder. To clothe their criminal rule with some formality they cooked up every conceivable evil law, not excluding the "South Korean-U.S. military agreement."

To cite one or two latest instances, the military regime's "Revised Constitution" was drawn up by a certain Franz, dispatched by Washington, and the "tax law" was written by the American advisers in the puppet Ministry of Finance. South Korea's national assembly and the legislative processes are nothing but a set-up to give the U.S.-sponsored laws a semblance of legality.

Even in drawing up a budget the South Korean "government" must submit relevant information to the "U.S. Operation Mission" under the "ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement." The USOM has a full right to revise as it sees fit the budget at any time, whether before submitting it to the "National Assembly" or after the adoption by it. The U.S. imperialists also control annual increase of currency issue and budgetary expenditure on the strength of the "Financial Stability Program" and the "Comprehensive Annual Program of Financing" which they

worked out on the basis of the "Agreement of the ROK-U.S. Joint Commission on Economic Reconstruction and Financial Stability."

In this way the U.S. imperialist assume complete control of the financial affairs of the South Korean "government", which, to all intents and purposes, is nothing more than a "commission for distribution of U.S. co-operation fund."

This is not all. The puppet regime is denied all rights to independent activities in foreign and internal affairs. And the U.S. imperialists have the last say even in the political squabbles among the South Korean ruling circles.

South Korean policies are not formulated by the South Korean regime; it is an instrument for carrying out the orders of Washington.

The policy-makers in Washington pay the least concern to South Korea's economic development or to the South Korean people's livelihood. Maximum profits on their surplus agricultural produce, chemical fertilizer, consumer goods they dump in South Korea are their only concern.

Such U.S. imperialist policies have resulted in total bankruptcy of South Korean economy and the dire straits of the South Korean people.

Grain output in South Korea has dropped to 57 per cent compared with the pre-liberation days. Today, South Korea's harvest can barely meet 68.5 per cent of the grain needed. With the industrial output reduced to two-thirds of the pre-liberation figure, most of consumer goods must be imported. Two-thirds of labour force is out of employment, and one half of the population is houseless. And ex-

treme grain shortage and hunger is sweeping the whole South Korea bringing an unending train of suicide cases and deaths from starvation.

South Korea's economy is such that it can hardly afford an army of a few thousands. Yet, it maintains an armed force 600,000 strong at the expense of the people's welfare. Appropriations for the military and police cover 83 per cent of the general account of its budget, which is the world's highest level.

This figure also speaks of the fact that South Korean "government" is a military appendage to U.S. imperialism. Needless to say that the huge puppet army of South Korea, the heavy burden of which falls on the people, is maintained to serve U.S. aggression. It is the scheme of U.S. imperialism to use the puppet army in suppressing the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people, in launching an-

other fratricidal war in Korea on the pretext of fighting communism, and in committing aggression on Asia.

The South Korean regime is dancing to the tune of the U.S. policy of splitting Korea when it is dead set against the peaceful reunification of Korea by the Korean people themselves on the plea of "opposing communism," in defiance of the South Korean people's cry: "Unless the country is unified we cannot survive another day."

As seen above, the South Korean regime is an illegal child of U.S. dollars and bayonets born under a star of puppet regime.

This is clearly understood if one sees by whom the South Korean "president", alleged head of the state, is appointed or fired.

It is well known that the first "president" Syngman Rhee was brought from the United States by air to South Korea to be mounted on the presidential seat.

South Koreans dragging the statue of Syngman Rhee along the street at the time of the April 19 Uprising, 1960





Agents of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique manhandled journalists on hand to cover the April 19 Uprising commemoration meeting held at the Seoul Stadium

When his American masters felt they could no longer use Syngman Rhee as their instrument in face of the people's opposition, they removed him and instead brought to the stage another puppet.

Pak Jung Hi was awarded the post of chieftain of the military regime for his loyal service to the U.S. as a special agent and for his treachery against the nation.

Recently everyone has noticed that this traitor's expression is very changeable. And this is not without reason. Faced with the mounting struggle of the South Korean people against Pak Jung Hi and company, U.S. ambassador in Seoul Berger has been busily wriggling about like an earthworm before a rain. Indeed, "To keep him or not to keep him, that is the question" to the U.S. imperialists.

But Berger does not realize that whether he keeps the old puppet on the stage or replace him with a new one, it would

not save the fiasco.

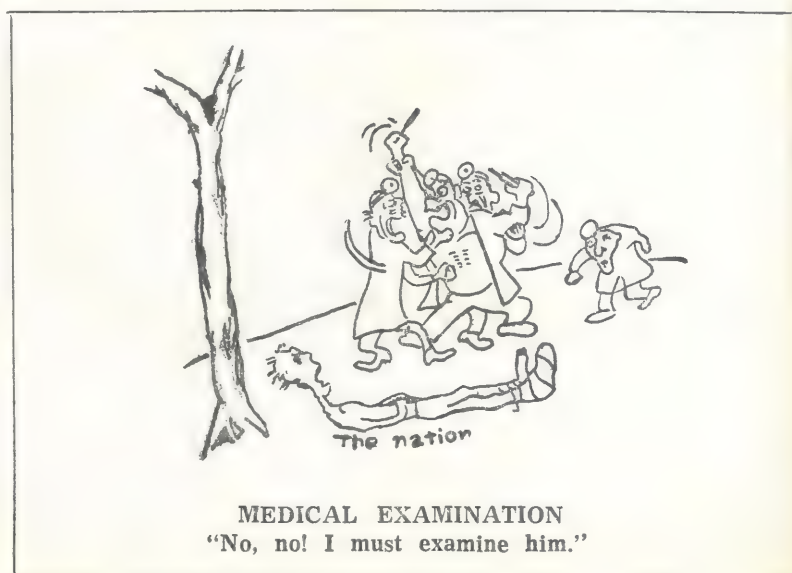
Politicians with U.S. citizenship that occupy high posts in the South Korean "government" or the pro-Japanese officials who count on Japan as their eventual haven are out to make hay while the sun shines.

As a French correspondent in Seoul put it, nothing can be expected of the South Korean regime which neither can act for itself nor has any concern for national welfare. After all, no one should look for a rose in a rubbish heap.

As long as the brutal U.S. colonial rule continues, the hard-pressed life of the South Korean people and the grave social and political crisis there cannot be removed.

The broad masses of the people of South Korea—workers, peasants, youth, students, intellectuals, tradesmen—are ever more conscious of the fact that the criminal U.S. colonial rule is the root cause of their endless calamities, economic chaos, poverty and corruption, moral degradation in South Korea.

The entire patriotic forces and the people of all walks of life in South Korea are stepping up their struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist troops, sweep away the military regime and unify the country by the Korean people themselves.



ANTI-AMERICAN SPIRIT GROWING AMONG THE S. KOREAN PEOPLE



THE U.S. imperialists have been pursuing a colonial policy of subjugation and plunder in South Korea for the past eighteen years. And the evil consequences no longer enable the U.S. imperialists to cover up their aggressive nature and check the political awakening and national consciousness of the South Korean people who have come to see everything clearly through their own experiences.

The predatory policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs under the cloak of "aid" has met with a strong objection of the South Korean people.

Recently more South Korean publications are criticizing U.S. aid. **Kyunghyang Shinmoon** commented that it could not but doubt what improvement the U.S. aid of about 3,000 million dollars had brought to the economic structure of

South Korea.

Pointing out that the South Korean economy was ruined owing to the U.S. aid, the **Hankook Ilbo** wrote:

"U.S. aid came to us not because we wanted it so much, but because the United States forced it upon us. That is why we began to receive the aid. And now we find it very difficult to get out of the position of dependence. We are inclined to ask: Isn't this the making of the U.S.?"

The people's voice denouncing the atrocities committed by the U.S. aggressive troops, which are getting worse as days go by, is becoming louder in South Korea. And reflecting the anti-U.S. sentiments of the people, almost every South Korean publication carries articles openly criticizing and vehemently protesting against the savagery and brutality of the U.S. troops. In its

editorial entitled "Can We Bear the U.S. Cruelty Any More?" the **Kookje Shinbo** said that "the U.S. brutality cannot be overlooked, which makes us think it is a new edition of Nazism."

Under the headline "The People Moan!" the **Kyunghyang Shinmoon** systematically exposed atrocities committed by the U.S. troops and demanded an end to them.

The ever growing anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people are developing into an open anti-American struggle.

On April 19, students of the School of Physics of Seoul University had a meeting on the occasion of the third anniversary of the April Uprising. Then they held demonstrations carrying placards: "The United States, stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea!" "We want academic freedom." The demonstration of Seoul University students was warmly supported by the students of Koryu University and broad sections of South Korean students. With the open anti-U.S. demonstrations of students, the anti-U.S. feelings of all sections of the South Korean people became more intensified and the scope of their struggle against the U.S. policy of colonial plunder keeps expanding.

South Korean workers, particularly those working for the U.S. occupation army and American firms, are waging struggles against the cruel exploitation and discrimination by the U.S. aggressors, demanding a wage increase. Significant is the fact that these struggles are gradually developing into more active demonstrations and strikes.

Demanding a wage-hike and benefits, Korean workers of the McFardon Company, an American firm in Seoul, together with their families marched to the residence of the company's director and staged violent demonstrations.

Among the struggles waged only recently against the U.S. troops in South Korea the number of relatively large-scale struggles was more than ten.

The peasants too are active in their struggle against the brutality of the U.S. troops. They also demand the return of their lands which had been taken away from them. The peasants in Pajoo County, Kyunggi Province, made a strong protest with the Eighth U.S. Army against the atrocities of American troops. The Americans for no reason fired at over 40 farmers who were col-

lecting fire-wood, killing two instantly.

Worthy of particular notice is the fact that an anti-American and anti-war tendency is growing rapidly in the ranks of the South Korean army, an appendage to the American army. Among the junior officers of the ROK Army such talks are heard: "The Americans make me sick!" "What do they know?" "No longer can I stand the Yankees!" They are against U.S. interference and American military advisors.

Yomiuri Shinbun, a Japanese paper, writing about this tendency, commented: "The democratic, anti-U.S. spirit is rapidly spreading among the young officers as a result of the open U.S. interference in the internal affairs of South Korea."

The anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people and their open struggle are becoming a strong anti-imperialist struggle as the Japanese imperialists under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism are openly scheming to re-invade South Korea. The voice opposing and condemning the attempts of Japanese militarism to re-invade South Korea is becoming louder as days go by among all sections of the South Korean people.

Denouncing the manoeuvres of the Japanese militarism in conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi clique to invade South Korea under the plea of "ROK-Japan Economic Co-operation", **Donga Ilbo** wrote: "We must defend to the last our sovereignty and honour, whatever international oppression and economic difficulties may lie before us."

All facts testify that however brutal U.S. imperialism and the South Korean military regime may become in oppressing the people, they cannot bend the lofty patriotic desire of the South Korean people for the reunification of the country by the Koreans themselves and for acquiring democratic rights.

According to the public opinion survey made by the **Hankook Ilbo**, the problem of North-South reunification topped the list of the most urgent problems, and for this problem 1.6 times more people voted than they did on the problems of unemployment and the ever-worsening people's life.

The Korean people will surely drive out the American imperialists from South Korea and unify their country by themselves.

A little while ago, one of our newspapers brought out a series of interesting statistical data on the country's education. One of them was statistics on pupils and students in Banghak-ri in the city of Kimchaik, North Hamgyung Province, and their schools.

The statistical figures show that in Banghak-ri the number of total students at all levels is 882, of which 199 are in primary schools, 216 in junior middle schools, 129 in various technical and specialized schools, 69 in colleges, then 269 in the working people's schools and kindergartens. The statistics shows that two out of every five of the inhabitants, or 40 per cent of the entire population, are in schools of some sort. The college graduates number 70 and at present 69 are in institutes of higher learning.

These two figures put together mean that in this village, one out of every 15 is either graduated from, or is attending, an institute of higher learning.

Then there was a set of statistical figures on the distribution of schools in the Heuichun district, Jagang Province.



School starts for them

RIGHT TO LEARNING ENSURED

This district boasts of 17 junior middle schools, 5 technical schools, 3 higher technical schools, one technical institute, and many other schools. And the total enrolment is more than 13,000. These figures are nearly equal to the total number of the Korean middle school students in the closing years of Japanese imperialist rule. (In those days, this district had only one primary school.)

Take the Heuichun Machine-tool Factory as an example: 73 per cent of its entire employees are in schools—46 per cent of the workers of a department of the factory are worker-students taking evening or correspondence courses. From 1964 on, in the Heuichun district alone, more than 600 engineers and technicians will be trained every year.

Stressing that these statistical figures are not limited to certain special districts, but speak for all parts of the country, the newspaper points out: such development of education and culture holds an important place in the brilliant achievements attained by our people's power after the country's liberation.

In fact, the 36-year long savage rule of Japanese imperialism with its policy of obliterating

national culture and of colonial obscurantism, resulted in wide-spread ignorance and illiteracy in cities and villages.

It is long since compulsory primary and middle school education was effected in our country





All junior middle school pupils are in various science circles

Korea once counted 2,300,000 illiterates. When one considers the past of Korea the figures brought out by the said paper are almost unbelievable. Astonishing as they are, they are facts.

Such brilliant successes we have attained did not come of themselves. All this has been possible thanks to the unflinching struggle of our

Students of Pyongyang Mansoodal Engineering School in its well-equipped workshop



people's power for carrying through the correct educational policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Immediately after the liberation from Japanese rule, when the nation began to build a democratic state, our people's power launched a nation-wide campaign to wipe out illiteracy under the slogan: "Illiteracy Means Ruin!" The people's power made great efforts to develop education. At the same time, it liquidated the educational policy of colonial enslavement of Japanese imperialism and established a popular and democratic educational system, set up schools of all levels in all parts of the country, and took a series of measures for laying down the material and technical foundations of school education.

Even during the difficult period of the Fatherland Liberation War against U.S. aggression the Government saw to it that the educational work was not interrupted, directing special attention to it.

Then in the ensuing years the people's power took a series of epoch-making measures: universal compulsory primary school education in 1956 (which had been originally scheduled for 1950, but was suspended because of the war of U.S. aggression), and compulsory middle school education system in 1958—the first of its kind in the East. Then in 1959, tuition was abolished in all schools, and reorganisation of the popular educational system was effected.

In this way, North Korea where there was not a single university in the pre-liberation days has now 97 institutes of higher learning to train a great number of national cadres.

Taking the country as a whole, 2,640,000 students (one-fourth of the entire population) are studying at 8,957 schools of all levels. If we add to this more than 1,000,000 grown-up students who are studying in the working people's schools and working people's middle schools, one-third of the population are in schools.

Thanks to such educational system the working people of our

country have no worry about the education of their children and our youth and children are able to learn to their hearts' content according to their wishes and inclinations.

Suffice it to cite the case of Wi Yong Taik, a worker at the Corn-starch Factory in Sariwon, North Hwanghai Province. Until the country's liberation he had been an odd man and then a hired hand for a landlord. But, today, out of his ten sons and daughters, six are attending Kim Il Sung University, Kim Chaik Polytechnic Institute and other colleges, and four are in higher technical schools and junior middle schools. In the old society it would have been entirely out of the question for him even to dream of sending his children to school.

Kim Myung Jong, son of a fisherman, has become a Bachelor of Engineering; then sixty-year-old Chai Chang Suk, a worker at the Jooeul Electric Appliances Factory, is attending the Factory Institute. In our country such cases are too many to enumerate.

All this is possible only under our people's power, our socialist system.

During the Seven-Year Plan period our people's education will make a long stride. During this period 460,000 technicians and junior specialists and 180,000 engineers and specialists will be trained. Then the number of higher educational establishments will reach 128, with the enrolment standing at 227,000. And the material and technical foundations of these schools will be further strengthened.

Now, preparations for enforcing a 9-year compulsory technical education are being made briskly in our country. It will be enforced in the near future. With the enforcement of the compulsory technical education, our country plans to educate our



Senior class students of hygienics department of Pyongyang Medical College

younger generation into the competent communist builders who are in possession of at least one technique as well as general knowledge. This means the further development of our socialist educational system.

Today, in the schools of all levels a large army of reliable future builders of socialism-communism, who will bring a yet brighter future to this country, are being trained under the warm concern of the people's power.

Children's ensemble of national instruments



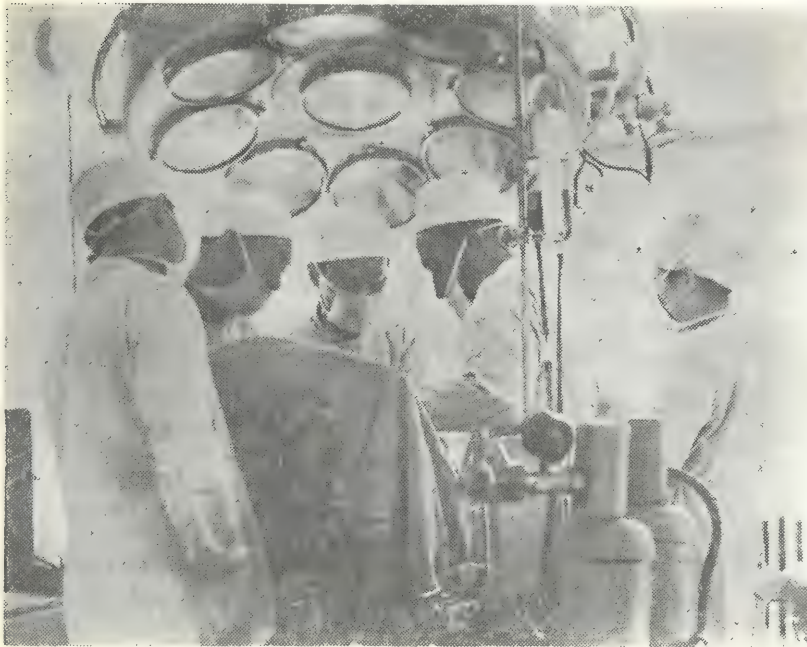
FREE MEDICAL SERVICE

"I'm very happy that I can work again. You know how bad I was—I could hardly turn about in bed. That terrible disease must have taken my life or crippled me if I had contracted it in the pre-liberation days... The joy over the recovery or my rebirth, I would rather call it rebirth, inspires me to redouble my efforts in my work to repay the government..."



Clinic is to be found in each village

An operating room of the South Pyungan Provincial Hospital



This passage is from a letter sent to the cerebral nerve surgery department of the central hospital of South Pyungan Province. The sender is Hyun Soon Chul, a co-operative farm member in Sangha-ri village, Kiljoo County in North Hamgyung Province.

Well, there is a story behind the letter.

One day in May last year, Hyun Soon Chul had a sudden attack of severe headache and fell unconscious. He was subsequently paralyzed on one side.

He believed his case was hopeless when he learned that he was suffering from cerebral tumour.

He was sent to the central hospital of South Pyungan Province, where the members of the Twice Chullima cerebral nerve surgery department looked after him with their whole hearts. In a little

more than one month he was on his feet again. And the treatment was free, too.

Such an instance is not rare in our country where big concern is shown for the promotion of people's health and for their longevity.

In summer last year, medical workers of the Chullima hospital of Hamheung Medical College undertook the treatment of an old village woman suffering from cholecystitis and cholelithiasis. Her case was considered beyond remedy by her family. They said they were even preparing for her funeral. But thanks to the devoted work of the staff of the hospital she was recovered. The hospital workers even arranged her 60th birthday celebration.

In our country today, medical workers restore sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, straighten the back of the hump-back, and remedy other diseases which were believed incurable. No one worries about the expenses for medical treatment, for medical service is given free of charge.

In the pre-liberation days when Korea was under Japanese imperialist occupation, hospitals were purely for money-making and the working folk in most cases died from lack of proper medical treatment when they contracted disease.

Situation changed radically when the people's power was set up following the country's liberation in August 1945.

Thanks to the correct public health policy of the Workers' Party of Korea which values man's life most, in our country a free medical service has been instituted, more public health establishments have been built, and a great number of public health workers trained.

Between 1946 and 1962, the

number of therapeutic and prophylactic establishments increased 28.9 times and that of hospital beds 19.7 times. Then the number of doctors showed a 15.7-fold increase.

Towns and factories have well-equipped hospitals and every rural district has a clinic.

The Government appropriates much funds for public health every year. Government appropriation for public health in 1962 was 21.5 per cent higher than in the preceding year. Government expenditure for public health this year, it is planned, will amount to over 159 mil-

lion won or 18.9 per cent more than in 1962.

Not only out-patients but also in-patients are given treatment free of charge, and all the expenses for hospitalization are also covered by the state.

In our country, prevention of disease and protection and promotion of health constitute the cornerstone of public health work.

The average life span of our working folk has been extended over 20 years compared with the closing days of Japanese colonial rule. This is an instance illustrating the great vitality of the Party's policy on public health.

A disinfecting apparatus of the South Pyongan Provincial Hospital



MY LIFE —

IT was quite late when I returned home from the theatre. The day's summing up of the rehearsal lasted till late hours of the night.

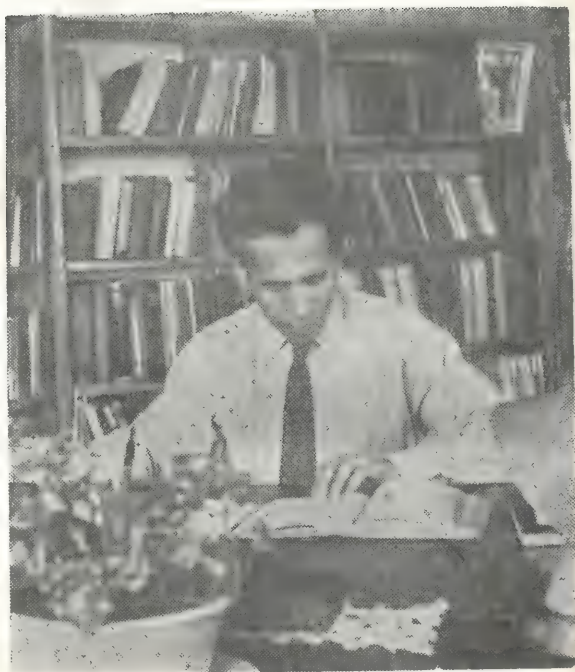
When I entered the room I found my eldest son Kyung Yong, a film actor, still awake.

I asked him why he was up so late, then I was told that the acting staff of his studio had a review of their acting and he was yet to improve much in his assigned role. So he wanted me to see his performance.

I was pleased to learn about his eagerness, and I tried to coach him till very late. As I watched him act, suddenly my bitter past drifted through my mind.

It was 26 years ago that I went first on the stage. (I was then two years younger than my son is now.) Until liberation (August 15, 1945) I went through all kinds of hardships.

Born into a poor family, I barely managed to graduate from a primary school. But I had to help my father in farming. Then I found a job as an errand-boy for a small dramatic company by the kind offices of a friend of mine. This was the beginning of my stage life, because, soon after, they thought I could act and gave me a part. But the stage life was no bed of roses. It was in the hope of making a living that I decided to become an actor. Compared with my case how different my son's is!



Past and Present

LI JAI DUK

Director of the Pyongyang
Theatre

He finished a regular acting school before he became an actor. Even now, when he is assigned to a film studio he finds time regularly to improve himself.

Things were not like this before the country's liberation. In those days, to say nothing of a systematic education for acting, there was hardly anyone who was really interested in me and helped me sincerely improve my performance. Only through the never-ending routine work and untiring efforts could I acquire experiences in acting bit

by bit.

Indeed, the eight years of my life as an actor before liberation were full of hardships.

Many a time I was thrown out from the theatre. In poverty and hunger at all times, I lived in bitter grief swallowing tears of indignation.

I still remember the incident.

It was one rainy evening. The theatre owner took away the queen of our troupe and, on top of it, what little stage property we had was confiscated. Then he drove us out on the night street, and it rained cats

and dogs... All this is still vivid before my eyes.

It was not uncommon for us to go without meals for several days. Then we had no place to go, so we used to sleep on the floor of our small office. In those nights a small straw mat and stage curtains were our beddings. We did not have even a decent business suit, so when we had to go out we borrowed from the stage wardrobe.

Before the liberation I led such a miserable life. Therefore, it was out of the question for me to improve my acting skill to the full.

Liberation came, however, putting an end to the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism over Korea. I was then in South Korea. Most fervently I was moved and excited thinking that now I could act for the people. However, things were quite contrary to my expectations. The U.S. Army which landed in South Korea thwarted the aspiration of the people for freedom and independence, and they repressed the artistes more cruelly than the Japanese imperialists did.

At last, in July 1946, I with my whole family crossed the 38th parallel line and came over to North Korea.

It was only then that my stage life began to bloom in the warm bosom of the fatherland.

I became a member of the Central Art Troupe, the predecessor of the present State Theatre.

Everything including a house was provided for me. In this way for the first time in my life I could devote myself to acting free from all cares. I could not but weep for joy.

Tremendous was the state concern for the artistes under the people's power.

Even under the difficult con-

ditions in which the war was raging in full fury, the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, took all measures for the artistes to continue their activities with little worry, and even organized schools for them.

Now, in the northern part of the country every province has a drama theatre and a song and dance theatre, where brisk activities are going on. Accordingly, the artistic skill of the artistes is being enhanced markedly. At the same time a number of new actors and actresses are emerging.

Last year I was awarded the title of People's Artiste, the

highest honour for the artistes.

Once before liberation I was driven out of the theatre on the ground that I had in me no makings of an actor. But, today I have the honour of being director of the Pyongyang Theatre, one of the biggest theatres in the capital, and a People's Artiste, too. This is unthinkable apart from our Republic, the genuine people's country.

Whenever I think of how well our artistes are provided for, I feel deep gratitude in my heart to the people's power.

Still brighter is the future of my son Kyung Yong who is growing in the embrace of the prospering fatherland.

At home



KENYA PEOPLE ON THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

Following the elections held recently for internal self-government in Kenya, East Africa, a new government was formed with Jomo Kenyatta, Chairman of the Kenya African National Union, as its first Premier.

This has been a great success won by the people of Kenya in their protracted struggle for the country's liberation and national independence, and, at the same time, it is another blow to the British colonialists.

The invasion of Kenya by the British colonialists began at the end of the 19 century; and in 1920 Kenya became a British colony. Having turned Kenya into their colony the British colonialists have brutally suppressed and plundered the people.

The brave people of Kenya, however, have waged a stubborn struggle for national liberation against the British colonialists. Especially, since 1952 the people have been waging an armed struggle, dealing telling blows to the British imperialists.

The British colonialists on their part resorted to every savage means to strangle the struggle of the people of Kenya. However, the Kenya people were not cowed; on the contrary, they have fought with greater intensity holding arms against the armed colonialists from Britain.

The Kenya African National Union headed by Jomo Kenyatta which was founded in March 1960 has played an important role in developing the armed struggle for national independence into a nation-wide one by mobilizing the broad popular masses.

Thus, the British colonialists were impelled to consent to the election of the Legislative Assembly in 1961 and to agree to the recent elections for internal self-government.

That the people of Kenya have won the decisive victory in the elections of Parliament and local governments and formed a new government has convinced them more firmly than ever of the truth that struggle alone will lead to liberation.

But the struggle of the people of Kenya for national independence has a long way to go yet. Because in Kenya the colonialists still hold all political, economic and military powers. Therefore, no one can rule out the possibilities that the colonialists, taking advantage of their position, will try tenaciously to erase even the first result that the people of this country have won, and undermine the strength of the people from within by instigating the reactionary circles of the country.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists, the bulwark of modern colonialism, are scheming desperately to establish themselves in Kenya to further their aggression by buying over the reactionary elements of the country and sowing seeds of discord among various tribes. They are viciously striving to infiltrate into that country by holding out "aid".

Difficult and complicated tasks are still ahead of the Kenya people in their struggle for independence.

The people of Kenya who have long been kept in bondage to the British colonialists will win final victory in the struggle for independence and freedom by waging in firm unity a determined fight against imperialism and colonialism.

AT the kind invitation of the Korean Journalists' Union, we came to this friendly country on May 24.

We have visited a number of factories, enterprises, and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and other parts of the country including Kim Chaik Polytechnic Institute, a great metallurgical combinat, the Vinalon Factory, and an agricultural co-operative farm in the vicinity of Heungnam.

These visits were very instructive for us. They have taught us much and left so deep impressions that we cannot fully express them. We witnessed well-balanced relations in the development of towns and the countryside, of industry and agriculture, under the slogan of "priority development of heavy industry with simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture."

Particularly, the industry has generally been equipped with modern technique and its productivity is very high.

As regards agriculture, it has entered the final stage of mechanisation on the basis of the systems of irrigation and rural electrification already established in the countryside.

We have seen everywhere workers, men and women, working joyously and diligently to fulfil their assignments ahead of schedule. They have been and are dashing ahead along the road of victory at the speed of Chulima, the movement initiated personally by Premier Kim Il Sung, their great leader.

The exhibits at the Museum of Korean Revolution showed us so vividly how much the foreign aggressors had sucked the blood

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the March

Son Phoeuc Tho, Hu Nim

Cambodian journalists

Son Phoeuc Tho & Hu Nim



Cambodian journalists at the Pyongyang Silk Mill

of the Korean people and what immense sufferings and poverty they had brought to them. After the liberation, the people who wanted only peace, had to go through the three years of odious and brutal war started by the imperialists. And the war reduced North Korea which had been in the midst of reconstruction to heaps of ashes.

The Korean people's heroism and their unflinching spirit before all obstacles were well demonstrated in the war.

Under the energetic leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean people valiantly undertook the postwar rehabilitation and construction

with the same spirit as they had defeated the U.S. imperialists in the war.

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is turning out a thousand and one products and it has attained self-sufficiency.

Everybody is entitled to free medical service. Numerous schools and technological colleges have been set up throughout the country, even at the factories. Sanatoria, holiday homes, clubs, nurseries and kindergartens are to be found everywhere. All this serves to raise the living standards of the working people and make their life more enjoyable.

The Democratic People's Re-

public of Korea which has firm social and economic foundations is progressing vigorously under the banner of Chullima.

Indeed, the immeasurable achievements the Korean people have made in so short a period are little short of a miracle. Truly the Korean people have worked miracles, because these are the fruits of the fierce labour and struggle of the courageous Korean people. Such is the reality of Korea!

We wish our friends greater successes and particularly we wish them to realise the peaceful reunification of their country which the entire Korean people aspire after so ardently.

I visited Korea after the bitter winter. I travelled far and wide in North Korea for ten days. I met with warmth and cordiality of the Korean people everywhere. I saw the people, young and old, workers and farmers, artists, teachers, doctors and the common people. They were all happy and cheerful. Today they are free from all worries. There is no unemployment or begging in Korea. There is no housing problem, and there is a surplus of food and clothing. Education is free and compulsory. Medical aid is free and workers are entitled to paid holidays. There are sanatoriums and rest homes, public parks, art galleries, museums and theatre halls in all cities. Eighty per cent of the buildings in Korea are new, the roads are wide and clean.

Everything including the very life of the Korean people is new. The 1950-53 war had destroyed the Korean life and left the country in ruins. There had not been even a tree left for a bird to perch. Yet within the past 10 years they have been able to create a new Korea with abundant wealth and prosperity.

With self-reliance and self-support the people of Korea under the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and the leadership of the Premier have succeeded in building a new life in Korea where the people have become the masters of the land and enjoy the fruits of their labour. In the near fu-

The author stayed in Korea between May 31 and June 11 at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.



The author chatting with Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries

No Unemployment or Begging in North Korea

P. Dandeniya

Headquarters Inspector of Handicrafts Education Department,
Ceylon

ture they will be able to live in tiled houses, wear silk and eat meat.

Except for the mountainous areas the rest of the land is occupied with cultivated land fully irrigated, roads, dwelling houses and flats, public buildings and factories. Even the mountains in Korea cooperate in the reconstruction to make the country rich. The lime stone from the mountain is transformed into high quality cloth and the air into chemical fertilizer.

The Korean heavy industry has speedily developed. Machines and equipment are being produced at home; new techniques are introduced in every field of heavy and light industries. Now the Koreans can not only meet the domestic needs but also supply others with industrial and agricultural goods.

In the field of education they have established a most advanced educational system conforming to the demands of socialist construction. There are nurseries

My Impressions on East Africa (contd.)

EAST AFRICA PREDICTS

During the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference we met many leaders of African nations—Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia. They were all full of fighting spirit and were looking forward to the future with confidence.

We met O. Kambona. He was General Secretary of the Tanganyika African National Union and Minister of Home Affairs and was elected Chairman of the Conference. A man of middle height and with gentle eyes, he was a passionate man of activity. And he was very kind and cheerful. He conducted the Conference very ably and often his sparkling witty remarks made the participants forget the heat. The most salient trait of O. Kambona was his simplicity in manner. He told the delegates often to the following effect:

and kindergartens set up in every community, factory and village. There are some 9,000 schools of all levels including middle schools, higher technical schools and evening schools. There are over 209,000 students in colleges and universities.

Most of the workers attend technical colleges and other institutions of higher learning. They are also provided with correspondence courses. Korean educational system is based on theory combined with practice. The students and workers study theory in classroom and practice it in the workshop. By this method they have achieved great success in the economic development of the country. Undoubtedly this is the most effective system of education. In such a

short time, 3-4 years, a factory worker is able to qualify as an engineer by the theory combined with practice system.

The middle school and college students undergo practical training on farms and construction sites, integrating what they have learned at the classrooms with practice.

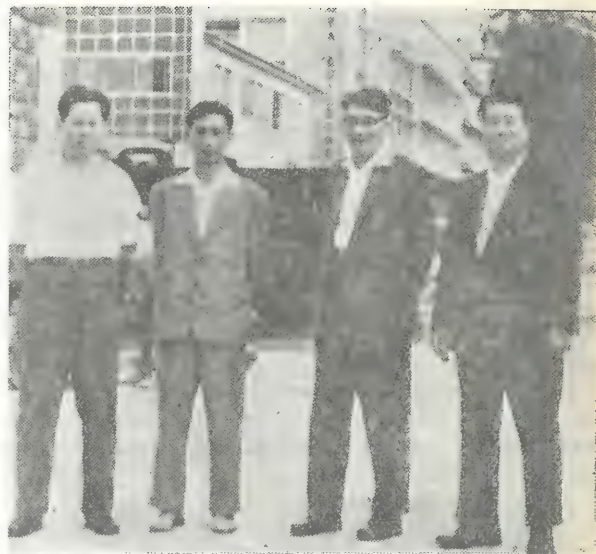
After school hours students attend to cultural activities. There are children's palaces and parks for them to practice music and drama. There is no idling among the Korean students. They are all the time busy studying, working or playing. They are very healthy and cheerful.

Education is free in Korea. Books and uniforms and even overcoats are supplied free. They

have only to go home for the meals. The schools are fully equipped and adequately staffed. The Government provides every material help to the students.

At present the general education of the working people has been raised. Training technical personnel and raising the quality of technical knowledge of the working people in the factories as well as in the countryside are to be seen everywhere. Young men and women are already in charge of large production units.

Korean people will achieve greater success in the near future because they have the correct leadership and correct guidance of Prime Minister Marshal Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.



In Moshi (the author—extreme left)

"We have just won our independence. I know you will find much to be desired here, but I am sure you understand our situation. Please come again, then we will make your stay very comfortable."

These words gave us more pleasure than a showy reception.

One day we called on him at the place where he was staying. He himself had just returned from some business and had no time to cool him-

self before he received us. Without any ceremony he put out chairs for us and said:

"I'm certainly glad to greet you, friends from a far-off land. Our independent land heartily welcomes our Korean friends. We are brothers fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

"We must develop economy and culture..."

He spoke of his country's endeavours to wipe out poverty, diseases and illiteracy and referred in greater detail to educational work.

"Our people want schools, and it is our duty to meet their demand," he remarked in a resolute tone.

When we visited him, we saw a peasant waiting for him in his secretary's room. The peasant had deep furrows and scars on his face, a few of his fingers were broken off and he was bare-footed. It seemed the man had never worn any footwear in his life. I felt I could see in that man the cruel exploitation to which the colonialists had subjected the Tanganyikan peasants.

The peasant greeted Kambona in such an affectionate manner as he would do when he met an old friend of his and started talking to Kambona.

When it was time for him to receive us, Kambona repeatedly apologized to the peasant adding that he should talk to his secretary.

Tanganyikan peasants had not been allowed to come near this building when the colonialists were still here. But today they can freely come and have a talk with the Party's General Secretary and minister.

It seemed that one could hardly spot any noticeable changes at first sight in Tanganyika which had won independence just a year before. But it was apparent that the most substantial changes had taken place and the people had begun to acquire the most precious.

* * *

We made contacts with the delegation of Kenya led by Vice-Chairman of the Kenya African National Union who is one of the noted leaders of the national-liberation movement. He was a man of few words and of commanding presence. He stood out prominently when he made a fervent speech at the Conference, in red national costume, wearing a hat ornamented

with green gems and carrying in his hand a club resembling a baton.

He spoke of the struggle of the people of Kenya, accentuating each word.

"Kenya is the last bastion of the British colonialists in East Africa. We'll smash the bastion," he remarked.

He spoke little, but it was apparent that he had much in his mind.

He asked us about the development in South Korea after Syngman Rhee was ousted. In his appearance we found a staunch, weather-beaten fighter.

When his secretary said something, he showed us the back of his head which bore a big trace of injury. We were told he was hit by a terrorist on a street of Nairobi in broad daylight.

"Korean people will certainly win victory in their struggle, and before long colonialism will disappear from Africa, too," he said in a gentle voice, as if making a prediction.

On the closing day of the Conference, Jomo Kenyatta, noted leader of Kenya just arrived at Moshi to attend the closing session of the Conference with many other delegations. He was a large-hearted, stalwart person and had youthful vigour in spite of his advanced age of 70.

Enthusiastic cheers arose when Jomo Kenyatta entered the conference hall. The participants paid their respects to the unyielding veteran fighter.

It is widely known that the people of Kenya brought pressure by their struggle to bear upon the British colonial authorities, compelling them to release in August 1962 Jomo Kenyatta after ten years of imprisonment.

Addressing the closing session, Jomo Kenyatta stressed that the peoples should keep on their struggle as long as even an inch of land in Asia and Africa is in the hands of the colonialists, and expressed the conviction that Kenya would rank among the independent nations in 1963.

Kenya's independence will mean an end to the British colonial rule in East Africa. Jomo Kenyatta's words that Kenya would before long become independent were East Africa's prediction striking terror into the hearts of the imperialists.

Shin Keum Dan

AGAIN IMPROVES WORLD RECORD

SHIN Keum Dan, merited athlete of our country, improved again the world record in the women's 400 metre race at the international track-and-field contests in memory of the Znamensky Brothers which opened on July 2 at the Central Lenin Stadium in Moscow. She also came first in the women's 800 metre race.

More than 500 topnotch champions from 19 countries competed. Among them were 12 world record holders, 13 Olympic record holders, and 18 European record holders.

From the first, therefore, this year's contests witnessed some heated competitions.

On the first day the one which attracted the most attention was the women's 400-metre race.

The race was held in adverse conditions, windy and rainy. However, Shin Keum Dan set the world record in the women's 400-metre race, clocking 52.5 sec.

She ran the first 200 metres in 23.9 sec. and nearly kept the speed in the second 200 metres, too, although ill wind sprang up.

Shin Keum Dan cut the tape 2.5 sec. ahead of her runner-up Vander Tsvard of the Netherlands, leaving her more than 10

metres behind.

On the second day of the contests, Shin Keum Dan was in the women's 800-metre race and won the first place.

On that day too, as on the previous day, the weather was

bad, and her condition was not particularly good. However, from the start, she ran ahead of her rivals and cut the tape first. Her timing was 2 min. 4.6 sec. She came in 1.3 sec. ahead of her runner-up Gerda Kraan of the



Shin Keum Dan cutting the tape in the 400 m. race

Netherlands, the world record holder, and 1.7 sec. ahead of the third Tamara Dmitrieva of the Soviet Union. And her runner-up Gerda Kraan's time of 2 min. 5.9 sec. is the European record of this year.

With the latest attainments, now 24-year-old Shin Keum Dan won the first place in the women's 400- and 800-metre races on three occasions since 1961. Now her position as a woman world middle-distance champion has been secured all the more.

Rain or shine, she never missed a day of training responding to the Party's call to improve sports technique up to or above the world standard. Her diligent efforts have made her a world renowned champion.



Shin Keum Dan is congratulated on her another world record



In commemoration of the 145th Anniversary of the Birth of Karl Marx

The Korean Stamp Publishing Office has issued a new stamp in honour of the 145th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx, the founder of scientific communism, the great teacher and leader of the international proletariat.

Stamp 1, 10 jun, purple-blue.

This stamp was issued on April 23, 1963. It measures 24X30 mm.

Monochromatic engraving printing.

Third Anniversary of the April 1960 Uprising of the South Korean People

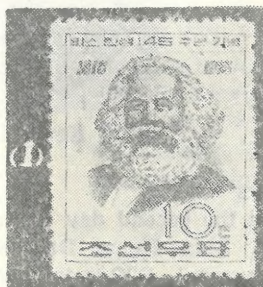
On April 19, 1960, the South Korean people rose against Syngman Rhee, the faithful dog of U.S. imperialism who ruled South Korea tyrannically and oppressed and slaughtered the people at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists, and kicked him out. As a result, the U.S. im-

perialists who boasted of South Korea being a "showcase of democracy" suffered disgrace once again.

April 19th, 1960, the day of uprising of the South Korean people, stands for the ultimate fate of the running dogs of U.S. imperialism.

Stamp 2, 10 jun, black, grey, brown, flesh colour.

This stamp was issued on April 9, 1963. It measures 40X24 mm. Offset Perf.



THE YOUNG PIONEERS' CAMP



The Young Pioneers
prepare meals them-
selves



The day of the Young Pioneers
begins with the morning exercise

Boating



